

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
CONTENTS*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 085

3 May 1982

JAPAN

Government Announces Sanctions Against Argentina	C 1
ROK Aid Talks Fail; Sakurachi Trip 'Impossible'	C 1
Further Report	C 2
LDP Panel To Propose Defense Spending Increase	C 2
Suzuki To Propose Pacific Economic Community	C 3

NORTH KOREA

South's 'Armed Provocations' in DMZ Denounced	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Denies North's Military Superiority [1 May]	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Scores 'Suppression' in South [3 May]	D 3
VRPR Hits Indictment of Priest, Pusan Suspects	D 4
May Day Soiree Held at Kim Il-song Square	D 4
NODONG SINMUN Marks May Day [1 May]	D 4
Yi Chong-ok Ends Iran Visit, Stops in Pakistan	D 8
Attends Banquets	D 8
Leaves Tehran 29 Apr	D 8
Meets Pakistani President	D 8
Pakistani Minister's Banquet	D 9
Returns to Pyongyang 30 Apr	D 9
PRC Provincial Tourism Official Visits Pyongyang	D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Papers View Indictment of Pusan Arson Suspects	E 1
CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial [30 Apr]	E 1
KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial [30 Apr]	E 1
Foreign Ministry Views Law of Sea Treaty	E 2
Government Releases 1,019 Prisoners 1 May	E 2
Chon Consoles Families of Shooting Victims	E 3
[KOREA TIMES 2 May]	
Home Minister at Assembly [KOREA TIMES 1 May]	E 3
KNP Notes News Coverage Delay [TONG-A ILBO 30 Apr]	E 4
Government To Augment Police Force Manpower	E 4

MONGOLIA

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Discusses Falklands	F 1
Friendship, Cooperation Treaty With PRK Ratified	F 1
Briefs: Livestock Production	F 1

LAOS

Rally Marks May Day, Third Congress Success	I 1
Kaysone's Rally Speech	I 1
Further Materials on Third LPRP Congress	I 4
USSR's Romanov Speaks	I 4
30 Apr Resolution	I 8

Kaysone's Closing Speech	I 10
Kaysone Phomvihane Calls On Foreign Delegations	I 12
Call on CPSU Delegation	I 12
Call on KPRP Delegation	I 12
Foreign Delegations to LPRP Congress Depart	I 13
CPSU Delegation's Departure	I 13
KPRP Delegation's Departure	I 13
SIANG PASASON Editorial Hails Congress Success [1 May]	I 13

THAILAND

Reaction To Consul's Arrest in Chicago	J 1
Sitthi, Arun Comment	J 1
NATION REVIEW Editorial [3 May]	J 1
SIAM RAT Views Impact of New U.S. Refugee Policy [30 Apr]	J 2
Military Sets Conditions for Return of SRV Plane [POST 3 May]	J 2
Army Office Comments on CBW Preventive Measures	J 3
Supreme Commander on Mekong River Incident	J 3
Supreme Court President Pays Visit to PRC [cross-reference]	J 3

VIETNAM

VNA Interview With Foreign Minister Thach	K 1
Results of Thach's European, Asian Tour Hailed	K 2
NHAN DAN 1 May Comment	K 2
Vuong Thinh Comment	K 3
Le Duan Greets Kaysone Phomvihane on Reelection	K 5
May Day, Liberation Anniversary Commemorated	K 5
Mass Meeting in Hanoi	K 5
NHAN DAN 1 May Editorial	K 7
Ho Chi Minh City Meeting	K 8
Argentine Position Supported; UK Action Assailed	K 9
Peace Committee Message	K 9
NHAN DAN 3 May Comment	K 9

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Reportage on Bush's Meetings, Activities	M 1
Meeting With Fraser	M 1
Further on Meetings, Dinner	M 1
Fraser's Remarks at Dinner	M 1

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST ARGENTINA

OW011127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 1, Kyodo -- Japan will start closely watching its imports of Argentine goods beginning Tuesday to avoid undercutting economic sanctions imposed against the Latin American country by the European Community (EC), the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The Foreign Ministry said Japan will also suspend the granting of official credits to Argentina. The actions are being taken in response to official requests from Britain, the ministry said.

It said the measures are aimed at persuading Argentina to withdraw its troops from the Falkland Islands. The Argentine Government has already been notified of the decision, they added. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was informed of Japan's readiness to take sanctions in a letter from Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki on April 26, the ministry said. The actual decision to impose sanctions was taken after the apparent failure of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's efforts to mediate the crisis between Britain and Argentina, the ministry said.

The carefully-worded announcement said Japanese private businesses are being cautioned against taking advantage of the EC sanctions against Argentina. According to sources at the ministry, Japanese business firms are being asked specifically not to import beef and other Argentine goods covered by the EC measures. The ministry said "it is inconceivable" that Argentina will ask Japan for new official credits under the present circumstances. The sources termed the statement an indirect way of saying Japan would refuse any such request. They said the sanctions will remain in force for about two months while the ministry studies further developments in the crisis.

ROK AID TALKS FAIL; SAKURAUCHI TRIP 'IMPOSSIBLE'

OW010052 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 1, KYODO -- Japan and South Korea failed to narrow the gap in negotiations here Friday night over the South Korean request for dollar 6 billion aid for the Korean 1982-86 social and economic development program. The failure has made it impossible for Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to visit Seoul early this month to settle the aid issue.

Visiting Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya had a second-round talk with South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong on the problem for about one hour Friday night, but failed to find a compromise. The meeting, held at the request by the Japanese side, was joined by Japanese Ambassador Toshikazu Maeda. Though they could not find a compromise, both sides agreed to continue the negotiations on the aid issue.

After the meeting, Yanagiya told newsmen that the Korean side showed no compromise to accept the Japanese offer of some dollar 4 billion, including aid in Export-Import Bank loans and aid in private bank loans. The Korean side, however, showed understanding of the Japanese Government's efforts and sincerity in seeking accord on the aid issue, Yanagiya said.

The Korean side demanded that governmental yen loans in the aid be further expanded and that private bank loans be excluded from the Japanese aid, according to Yanagiya. The Japanese offer of dollar 4 billion, conveyed by Yanagiya to the Koreans, reportedly included about dollar 1.5 billion in governmental yen loans. The Korean side also demanded that interest rates for the Japanese loans be reduced to 4 percent per annum in governmental loans for cooperation in foreign countries' development.

Though the talks ended in failure, both sides agreed on continued negotiations through diplomatic channels. But when the talks will be resumed still remains to be seen. Yanagiya, though admitting his failure in the Seoul talks, said this would not deteriorate Tokyo-Seoul relations.

Further Report

OW010723 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 1 May 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, May 1, KYODO -- Japan and South Korea need a considerably-long "cooling-off" period before they will be able to get down to new talks on the loan issue which bogged down in Seoul Friday, Japanese sources said Saturday. The sources said the negotiations, started last summer and expected to be successfully concluded early this month, might not be resumed until after this summer.

A Japanese negotiator this week went to Seoul but failed to close the gap between the two nations, making it impossible for Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to visit there in May to put finishing touches on the issue. The negotiator, Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya, returned home later Saturday.

The Japanese sources said the government, after being briefed by him on the latest Seoul talks, will study how to deal with the new situation. The sources said even if the talks are resumed, Japan has no intention of making any compromise to Seoul. Japanese officials said the request is too big and hard to respond to at this time. Sources close to the Foreign Ministry here said: "Everything now depends upon South Korea for solution of the issue."

LDP PANEL TO PROPOSE DEFENSE SPENDING INCREASE

OW021037 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 2, KYODO -- A ruling party panel will soon propose increasing Japan's annual defense spending above 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP), political sources said Sunday.

The Liberal-Democratic Party's Security Affairs Research Council will also propose revising the nation's basic defense plan into one suited to a maritime power, the sources said. The committee is now working on a proposal concerning Japan's overall defense policy, scheduled to be presented to the government in mid-May. The proposal will stress the inevitability of Japan's defense budget exceeding the 1 percent ceiling in coming years, the sources said. The committee is also expected to advise the government to review the national defense program outline, approved by the Cabinet in 1976, to meet defense strategies required for the ocean-surrounded nation, the sources said.

With inevitable increases in defense expenditures such as funds for pay hikes and procurement of front-line equipment, estimated to total some yen 210 billion (dollar 894 million), defense spending will come close to the 1 percent ceiling in fiscal 1983 beginning next April. The government earmarked yen 2,586.1 billion (dollar 11 billion) for defense during fiscal 1982 beginning in April, which accounted for 0.93 percent of Japan's projected GNP. This was a 7.754 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. But with the necessary funds automatically added, the fiscal 1983 budget is estimated to increase almost 8 percent from that of the current fiscal year, thus coming closer to the 1 percent ceiling.

Furthermore, the committee projects that the defense budget will inevitably exceed the ceiling between 1983 and 1987 when a mid-term arms procurement program estimate, updated in the current fiscal year, is realized. The program, in part, calls for procurement of front-line equipment totaling some yen 5 trillion (dollar 213 billion) during the five year period.

A committee official was quoted as saying that elementary arithmetic will show the defense budget will then exceed 1 percent of GNP. But since revision of the government's policy is a grave matter, the committee is expected to advise the government to maintain the present defense policy for fiscal 1983. For the years after fiscal 1983, however, the committee will stress the inevitability of changing the policy, the sources said.

Regarding the 1976 defense outline, the committee is expected to propose maintaining the principle of building up the basic defense capability. But proposals will be made in such areas as protection of sealanes, stockpiling oil and ammunition, building of shelters and defense on a private level, the sources added.

SUZUKI TO PROPOSE PACIFIC ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

OW010828 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 1, KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will propose formation of what would eventually become a "Pacific Economic Community" as a means of revitalizing the world economy, government sources said Saturday.

The sources said Suzuki will put forth the proposal at a Versailles economic summit of seven non-communist industrializing nations in June. French President Francois Mitterrand showed keen interest in the proposal when Suzuki explained it to him during their talks in Tokyo in mid-April, they said.

The proposal is aimed at creating a new order among the Pacific basin countries, including the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the members of the five-nation Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Under Suzuki's scheme, these nations are to cooperate in joint energy development projects as well as extending economic and technical assistance to developing nations, the sources said.

After adjusting views among the Versailles summit participants, Suzuki will announce the proposal in Honolulu where he will stop on his way home after visits to France, the United States and Latin America, they said. The sources said the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand have implicitly supported the Suzuki proposal. But Suzuki also wants support from the ASEAN nations as well as from China, South Korea, Latin American nations and Pacific islands nations. After France, Suzuki will visit New York to attend the second U.N. General Assembly meeting on disarmament, and then go on to Brazil and Chile.

The sources said Suzuki believes the Pacific basin area has potential for growth larger than in any other part of the world. The industrialized nations in the region, including Japan and the United States, could cooperate in the regional development by giving their high technologies and massive fund sources, they said. The sources said the creation of a "Pacific Economic Community" could also be instrumental in bridging the economic gap between the haves and the have-nots.

SOUTH'S 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' IN DMZ DENOUNCED

SK301516 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1425 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The South Korean puppet army has fired a large-caliber machine-gun at our outposts in the Demilitarized Zone on the east frontline, thus committing a grave armed provocation. After daily committing military provocations against our side in the area along the military demarcation line, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation of firing more than 10 rounds of a large-caliber machinegun from a place near a spot 38 degrees 17 minutes 47 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 5 minutes 10 seconds east longitude on the east frontline at our outposts opposite this place on two occasions, at 1830 and 2004 on 30 April. Prior to this, at around 1055 the same day, the South Korean puppet army committed a criminal act of introducing an air defense gun onto Mt Paekhak, southeast of Panmunjom in the DMZ.

The senior member of our side of the Military Armistice Commission lodged a stern protest against such criminal acts committed by the South Korean puppet army and strongly urged the enemy side to take responsible action to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists have more thoroughly completed preparations for a new war through the war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" and when the military bosses of the U.S. imperialists have crawled into South Korea one after another, have held war conferences with South Korean bellicose elements and visited frontline areas, the enemy has continuously committed such armed provocations in the area along the military demarcation line. This is very unusual. The enemy should correctly view reality and should not run amok.

NODONG SINMUN DENIES NORTH'S MILITARY SUPERIORITY

SK010038 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2248 GMT 30 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 May commentary: "Aggressor's Hackneyed Gibberish"]

[Text] The U.S. imperialists again recently raved that our military strength is superior to South Korea's and kicked up a row slandering us.

According to a report, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Shoesmith said in a Senate subcommittee session that North Korea's military strength was constantly increased last year and that we have decisive superiority over South Korea in numbers of combat divisions, tanks, artillery and armored cars and that we have a two-to-one superiority in fighter aircraft.

The gibberish of the U.S. authorities that our military strength has been constantly increased and is superior to South Korea's is a cunning and shameless trick to conceal their criminal acts aggravating tension in Korea by reversing black and white. Even if the U.S. imperialists adhere to such a trick, the stern reality between the North and South on the Korean Peninsula cannot be concealed. As is known to the world, all our policies are of an independent and peace-loving nature. We are carrying out on a large-scale peaceful construction in the northern half of the republic for the nation's prosperity and development. We are also striving to achieve the nation's reunification peacefully. Proceeding from this position, we reduced defense expenditures. We are constantly calling for reduced tension on the Korean Peninsula and peace and mobilizing all forces in socialist construction.

The portion of our defense spending in this year's overall state budget expenditure is only 14.5 percent, a reduction from last year. We are directing enormous efforts, funds and material to peaceful construction, even though our population is less than South Korea's. It is clear that we cannot continuously increase military strength, exceeding the limit of defense, and that we cannot maintain a superior military strength over South Korea.

It is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are constantly increasing military strength on the Korean Peninsula and are frantically accelerating war preparations. Today, there are more than 700,000 puppet troops equipped with U.S. weapons, together with some 40,000 U.S. imperialist aggressors who take pride in being elite troops; 3,700,000 Homeland Reserve Forces; 4,400,000 in the Civil Defense Corps; and 1,820,000 in the Student Defense Corps in South Korea.

In addition, some 130,000 U.S. troops including the U.S. 7th Fleet, stationed in Japan and Okinawa, are constantly being deployed to South Korea. A mobile strike force of over 100,000 troops is fully prepared for mobilization to Korea at any time.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors stationed in and around South Korea have modern military equipment and technology and numerous lethal weapons including nuclear weapons, aircraft, tanks, rockets, large-caliber guns and warships. F-16 fighter-bombers, called the most modern type by the bellicose generals of the U.S. imperialists, A-10 close support aircraft, AWACS and even Lance missiles are in the possession of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea. In addition, 155-mm automatic howitzers and portable missiles are being supplied to the U.S. troops in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists recently have been scheming to deploy neutron bombs and tactical nuclear missiles in South Korea. They are raving about providing the 7th Fleet cruise missiles.

As facts show, there is no place in the world where such enormous military forces and war equipment are concentrated than in and around South Korea. South Korea is a huge military camp where massive aggressive forces are being concentrated. It is a showcase for all modern lethal weapons and war equipment of the U.S. imperialists.

As for troop reinforcements and military superiority on the Korean Peninsula, we should point out to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that it is a ridiculous scheme for the U.S. imperialists to rave about our troop reinforcement, military superiority and so forth, like a thief crying "Stop thief!" Concealed in such talk is an impure political aim we should not overlook. They are trying to appease anti-U.S. sentiment which has been growing in recent days in South Korea and other places of the world and to divert denunciation by public opinion at home and abroad by making absurd and groundless remarks. At the same time, they are trying to legalize the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, their troop reinforcement and war preparation maneuvers by continuously putting forth the outdated theory of a southward invasion.

Shoesmith's remarks on increasing military support for the puppets to rectify the dangerous military imbalance which South Korea faces and on the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea are based on such vicious aims. He also said that peace and stability in northeast Asia are a necessity for the stability and prosperity of the United States. This shows the U.S. imperialists' dark intention to make South Korea a permanent colony and military base under the signboard of peace and stability.

The U.S. imperialists not only decided to offer more military assistance to the puppets in the current fiscal year than in the past but also instigated the puppets to drastically increase military spending. This year's military spending by the puppet government has increased 21.3 percent from last year, and the 34.4 percent outlay for defense is the biggest expenditure in the budget. The U.S. imperialists are constantly increasing the military hardware of the U.S. troops and the puppet army by dragging in modern weapons. They are intensifying aerial espionage activities against the northern half of the republic and frequently staging large-scale military exercises, such as "Team Spirit 1982."

Such military exercises, as shown by their nature and contents, are a trial war and preparatory war for a surprise attack by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets on the northern half of the republic at the desired time. Because of the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, a grave situation in which a war could break out at any moment is being created in our country.

All facts show that troop reinforcements on the Korean Peninsula are being carried out in the South and that the threat of aggression comes from the South. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula by drastically increasing military strength on the pretext of a military imbalance. They are threatening peace and leading the situation to the brink of war. They are vicious aggressors who are invariably pursuing an ambition against Korea.

No matter how madly the U.S. imperialists may rave about someone's troop reinforcement and military superiority, they can neither conceal their nature as aggressors nor their criminal schemes to provoke a new murderous war in Korea. The U.S. imperialists should stop kicking up a row which no one believes and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and war equipment. They should take their dirty hands of interference off Korea.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES 'SUPPRESSION' IN SOUTH

SK030456 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's suppression of students and religionists who have risen up in the patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism as a heinous treachery to the nation which can be committed only by dirty pro-U.S. flunkeyist-traitors. A signed commentary of the paper headlined "Heinous Criminal Act of Pro-U.S. Flunkeyist-Traitors" says:

These days the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of South Korean students and people is gaining momentum as can be seen in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and scattering of anti-U.S. leaflets. Frightened at this, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is viciously intensifying its suppression of students and people. Students and patriotic people who love the country and are concerned about the destiny of the nation have turned out to a fierce struggle under the anti-U.S. slogan, not fearing sacrifice, and conscientious religionists supported them. This is an entirely just action they have taken, convinced through their life in the past 37 years that they cannot defend the dignity and honour of the nation as long as the U.S. imperialists are left to stay on in the country.

U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people, the strangler of democracy and the basic obstacle to the reunification of the country. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against South Korea have become all the more unscrupulous since the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans seized power.

The anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of people and students taking place in succession in Pusan, Chunchon, Seoul and other parts of South Korea is an eruption of their pent-up resentment against the barbarous colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and a deserving resistance against the colonial oppressors. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a band of faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, is currying favour with its master, talking about "regret" and the like, while ruthlessly suppressing students and religionists who have risen in the just patriotic struggle.

With no machinations can the puppets put down the anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the South Korean people. Their suppression will only result in adding fuel to the rising flames. If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique throws itself deeper into the arms of the U.S. imperialists to maintain its power and seeks treachery and split, this will only precipitate its own destruction. If it does not want to follow in the footsteps of its predecessors who met a miserable end, it must discontinue even now its pro-U.S. flunkeyist treacherous acts, end the suppression of the people, set free at once the illegally arrested and detained students and people and step down from "power."

VRPR HITS INDICTMENT OF PRIEST, PUSAN SUSPECTS

SK010827 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] In connection with the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, on 29 April the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the atrocity of indicting 15 persons, including Mun Pu-sik, Kim Hyon-chang and Priest Choe Ki-sik for violation of the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration. This is part of the schemes to suppress and obliterate the ever-increasing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle among our people.

The act of arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan was an expression of our people's pent-up fury and indignation against the United States. The protection by religious figures of those patriots involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the Kwangju popular uprising was a just act expressing support for their anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and indignation against the rascals who perpetrated the massacre. Therefore, such a sacred act cannot be a target of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested these patriots, after offering a monetary reward for information leading to their arrest, while clamoring that their acts may harm South Korea-U.S. relations. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a bunch of flunkeyists, traitors and murders.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should draw a lesson from the ever-growing anti-U.S. sentiment and struggle among our people and immediately release those persons involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring punishes them, our people will not idly stand by.

MAY DAY SOIREE HELD AT KIM IL-SONG SQUARE

SK020940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) -- A soiree of working people in Pyongyang took place at the Kim Il-song Square on May 1 in celebration of May Day, the international holiday of the workers of the world.

Set up in the square was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Present at the soiree were Kim Pong-chu, Kim Yong-taek, Kim Chae-suk, Yi Se-ung, Yi Yong-un and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Members of delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) were also present. Invited there were foreign delegations and guests on visit to our country, foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials here.

Members of Chongnyon delegations and foreign guests enjoyed the international holiday of the workers of all lands, dancing with our working people. Passing the evening of the holiday with songs and dances, the working people deepened the sentiments of solidarity to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of all progressive countries of the world and advance in close unity with them, true to the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

NODONG SINMUN Marks May Day

SK030546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 2 May 82

NODONG SINMUN 1 May editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen Militant Solidarity With World Working Class, Upholding the Banner of Independence"]

[Text] Today marks May Day -- a military festivity demonstrating the united might of the world's working class. Our people greet May Day amid a particularly significant atmosphere. Our country is seething with a rewarding struggle to effect new upsurges in revolution and construction, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's report at the Sixth KWP Congress and his recent policy speech at the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

In a surging political atmosphere, our people have never been more proud of implementing the revolution under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Various heads of states, innumerable distinguished personages engaging in political, social and mass media circles and art troupes from foreign countries visited our country to celebrate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday -- revolutionary holiday of the working class. They extended to us their firm solidarity and friendship and vigorously demonstrated the united might of the international working class and revolutionary people adhering to the chuche idea. This clearly shows that people unswervingly admire and absolutely trust the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- the great leader of the working class -- who enjoys great international authority and brings people freedom and liberation.

The grand political festivity, which was celebrated as an unprecedentedly big international holiday, makes our people satisfied with their efforts to strengthen militant solidarity with the international working class, upholding the banner of independence, and take pride in implementing the revolution in the chuche fatherland. This year's May Day is of greater significance because we greet it under the majestic situation in which international solidarity with our revolution has been strengthened and the revolutionary unity based upon the chuche idea has become the trend of times. On the significant holiday of May, we extend fervent greetings and militant solidarity with ardent desire for friendship and unity to the working class and revolutionary people of the world.

May Day celebrated every year by the working class and people of every country is an important occasion in strengthening international unity and solidarity in the struggle against capitalistic oppression and exploitation, different forms of domination and enslavement and for the independence of the working masses. The great leader comrade kim il-song taught: The class interest of the working class has internationalism as its origin. The international solidarity of the working class becomes a guarantee for the victory of the communist cause.

The might of the international working class is that of unity based on a common desire and goal. Only when the international working class and people unite can they overcome any difficulty. The working class' struggle to secure independence is linked to international solidarity. Only when the peoples of all countries struggle together for the victory of the world's revolution can they smash imperialists' maneuvers to divide them, thus successfully accelerating revolution and construction. For this reason, the international working class has struggled, regarding unity as the most precious weapon, and pioneered the road of revolution and construction, upholding the slogan of friendship and unity. The road of struggle to realize the international unity of the working class was not even. However, the working class and people have vigorously advanced the revolutionary cause, valiantly overcoming trials and difficulties in a fierce struggle against imperialists and reactionary forces. This course was an arduous road of struggle to win independence by ending slavery, imposing oppression and subjugation on them, and to build a prosperous society.

Thanks to a long-term bloody struggle of working masses including the working class, a big change has taken place in the international arena and the world's situation has been changed. Socialism has developed on a worldwide basis. Through arduous and long struggle, people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have achieved the historic cause of national independence and registered successes in the struggle to consolidate national independence. The Nonaligned Movement has endlessly developed, and the cause of making the world independent has been accelerated. While the revolutionary force adhering to independence has been strengthened in the international arena, the imperialists and reactionary forces have weakened. Imperialist and colonial systems have been declining. The time when imperialists dominated the world, oppressing and exploiting the people, is gone forever.

As a result of working masses' vigorous struggle to realize independence, times have changed. People who were oppressed in the past have creatively pioneered their destiny as masters of the world. For the world's people to call for independence and various countries to follow the road of independence are the basic trend of our times. The opening of the era of independence is a precious revolutionary achievement of people through a long, arduous struggle.

Holding aloft the banner of the great chuche idea, the working class and people of our country have vigorously advanced along the road of independence from a half century ago under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In this course, our people have advanced our revolution and the world revolution, strengthening unity with the world revolutionary forces. The road of revolution our working class and people have traversed is an unprecedentedly arduous and stern road. But it is a glorious course in which they have attained great success in all sectors of revolution and construction during a short period of time. In the dark era when the nation suffered from the worst ordeal, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened a new era of independence by creating the immortal chuche idea and pioneered a new revolutionary road on which the working masses themselves were able to liberate the nation, class and human beings.

The chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary doctrine for fully realizing the independence of the popular masses and an idea of international unity for strengthening the solidarity among the peoples in the struggle against all manner of domination and subjugation. By advancing along the road guided by the chuche idea, adopting the chuche idea as a firm leading guidance, the working class and people of our country have built an independent, self-reliant and self-defending socialist country where all people live happily together without exploitation and oppression. Our country, which was ignored by the world in the past, is now praised as the chuche fatherland and a model country of socialism. Brilliant successes attained in the Korean revolution and remarkable changes in Korea show that only when the people, who implement revolution under the leadership of the great leader of the working class, advance along the road of independence can they effect any miracle and exploit.

Our working class and the people of our country have regarded solidarity and unity with the international working class as very precious in the course of pioneering the road of revolution. When a complicated situation was created due to imperialist maneuvers to divide the international working class, our people waged a principled struggle, holding aloft the banner of international unity. Thanks to the correct foreign policy of our party and the government of the republic and their positive activities, a friendly solidarity between our country and various foreign countries of the world has been consolidated, and the ranks supporting the revolutionary cause of our people have increased. Wherever we go, we have innumerable friends for our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification, and socialist construction is positively supported by the world's people. Along with the historic trend of advancing along the road of independence, the international situation is being converted into one which is more advantageous to our revolution. Our working class and people are filled with a firm determination to faithfully discharge the national duty and international duty of the working class.

A long span of time has passed since May Day was first commemorated as an international event demonstrating the united might of the world's working class. During this period, the revolutionary cause of the international working class has advanced. However, the struggle to ultimately eliminate imperialism on earth and realize the independence of the popular masses has not yet been completed. A fierce struggle between revolutionary and anti-revolutionary forces are being waged in the international arena. Embarrassed by the people's revolutionary struggle for anti-imperialism and independence, imperialists are running amok to maintain and strengthen their domination by giving themselves up to aggression, plunder and maneuvers to wage a new war.

To defend world peace and security against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the world's people, including the international working class, should unite and make the world independent. This is the sacred and historic duty of all people.

The question of making the world independent is to be achieved in the course of vigorously advancing the independence cause of each individual country. The revolution of the individual country is the key to the international cause for making the world independent.

By responsibly carrying out the Korean revolution under the slogan of international unity, our country's working class and people will positively contribute to the cause for making the world independent.

Today our people confront a heavy task to enact the report given at the historic Sixth KWP Congress by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tasks he set forth in his recent policy speech.

All party members and workers should more vigorously advance the revolution, with the lofty national pride and dignity of carrying out the revolution, upholding as the leader the great Comrade Kim Il-song, whom the world's peoples unanimously admire and respect, holding aloft the slogan for imbuing society with the chuche idea.

By having the flames of the three revolutions more fiercely set ablaze in all sectors and having endless upsurges created in socialist construction, we should strengthen the country's political and economic power in every way and achieve an epochal advance in the struggle to attain the 10-point major prospective targets for socialist economic construction. Deeply aware of their honorable mission as the main force unit of the revolution, the working class of all sectors of the people's economy should discharge their duties as the vanguard and perform heroic exploits in production and construction.

Withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland are the sacred struggle for completely realizing national independence on a nationwide scale. We should thoroughly check and frustrate the two Koreas plot of splittists at home and abroad and independently achieve the country's reunification without any outside interference. When we found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the concerted efforts of the nation, a new Korea -- reunified and independent -- will spring up on the 3,000 li land.

It is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic to strengthen friendship and unity with all progressive countries of the world and struggle to build an independent, new world.

Today the imperialists are maneuvering to disunite and divide newly emerging nations. Under this condition, all anti-imperialist and independent forces, including the non-aligned countries, should stand up to the splittist and alienating maneuvers of the imperialists in unity.

Our people will firmly unite with and develop friendly and cooperative relations with people in socialist countries, nonaligned nations and all the world countries advocating independence and will positively support and encourage the struggle of the world's people to achieve national independence and construct a new society.

Our revolution, pioneered under the banner of the great chuche idea, has entered a new higher stage. An endlessly bright future awaits our people.

Always with lofty revolutionary pride and conviction in certain victory, we should display the honor and dignity of the chuche fatherland and continue to courageously struggle to advance the bright future of communism.

Our working class and people who are struggling for the just revolutionary cause, firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will be victorious and advance forever.

YI CHONG-OK ENDS IRAN VISIT, STOPS IN PAKISTAN

Attends Banquets

SK301630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) -- Banquets were arranged in connection with the visit of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party to Iran, according to a report.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Iranian Islamic Leader Ayatollah Imam Khomeini were placed in the banquet halls. The banquet arranged by Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi in honour of the guests on April 26 was attended on invitation by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, and his party, Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Iran. Present at the banquet were vice-prime ministers, the minister of industry and mining, the minister of defence, the chief of the Prime Minister's Office, vice-ministers of different ministries, a vice-president of a bank and other personages concerned of Iran.

On April 28, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, arranged a farewell banquet. Invited there were Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the vice-prime minister who is concurrently chairman of the Budgetary Commission, vice-prime ministers, the president of a bank, vice-ministers of different ministries, vice-president of a bank, and other personages concerned of Iran. The party of the premier of the Administration Council and Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Iran were present there. The banquets proceed in an amicable and friendly atmosphere.

Leaves Tehran 29 Apr

SK301640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and his party left Tehran on April 29 after concluding their official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

A farewell function was held at the airport. Premier Yi Chong-ok and his party were farewelled at the airport by the Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi, Vice Prime Minister Mahmud Karimi-Nuri, Defence Minister Mohammad Salimi, vice-ministers of the government and the Iranian ambassador to our country. Also present at the airport were DPRK Ambassador Cha Pyong-ok and officials of his embassy in Tehran.

Meets Pakistani President

SK011126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party on April 29 stopped over in Islamabad, Pakistan, on their way home after concluding their official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, paid a call on Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq that day. The premier conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the premier to convey his heartfelt, warm greetings to the great leader. He warmly greeted the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to him.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and other personages concerned, DPRK Ambassador to Pakistan Yu Song-chin, Minister of Education Mohammad Ali Khan Hoti and an additional secretary of the Foreign Ministry of Pakistan.

Pakistani Minister's Banquet

SK011102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 CMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, minister of foreign affairs of Pakistan, arranged a party on April 29 in honour of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who dropped over in Pakistan on his way home after his official goodwill visit to Iran, according to a report.

The party was addressed by Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council.

Noting that the Governments of Pakistan and Korea have developed friendly relations for many years, the Pakistan foreign minister stressed that as member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement the two countries adhered to the principle of this movement.

Voicing support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would continue to develop in the days to come.

In his speech the premier of the Administration Council hailed the achievements made by the Pakistan people in the building of an independent and prosperous, new society and wished them greater success in the future.

Saying that the Korean and Pakistan peoples are comrades-in-arms standing together on the front of struggle against imperialism and for independence, he expressed satisfaction with the steady development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The attendants of the party raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Returns to Pyongyang 30 Apr

SK011128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home on April 30 by air after paying an official goodwill visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran at the invitation of its prime minister. Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and others accompanying the premier also returned home.

The premier and his party were met at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premiers Kang Song-san and Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned.

They were also met by officials of the Iranian Embassy and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires and interim of the Pakistan Embassy, in Pyongyang.

The premier of the Administration Council and his party stopped over in Urumqi, China, on their way home.

PRC PROVINCIAL TOURISM OFFICIAL VISITS PYONGYANG

SK011119 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA) -- A Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Bai Taiwang, deputy director of the Zhejiang Provincial General Administration for Travel and Tourism, China, arrived in Pyongyang on April 30 by train.

PAPERS VIEW INDICTMENT OF PUSAN ARSON SUSPECTS

CHUNGANG ILBO Editorial

SK01141 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Indictment on the Arson Incident of U.S. Cultural Center"]

[Excerpts] With the indictment on 29 April of 15 suspects involved in the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, this case has been turned over to the courts just 42 days after the attack in Pusan.

What we know so far in connection with the motives and character of the Pusan arson incident is that it was an act perpetrated by Mun Pu-sik and his followers to encourage antigovernment struggle and to alienate relations between Korea and the United States and committed at the instigation of Kim Hyon-chang who was upset over the Kwangju incident. However, the indictment made public by the Pusan Prosecutor's Office on 29 April indicates that the motive of the arson attack was to create a circumstance favorable for toppling the present political system and to establish a socialist system. As for Rev. Choe Ki-sik, he was charged with suspicion of having provided shelter to criminal offenders at the time of his arrest. But in this indictment, he is additionally charged with violation of the national security law.

As the nature of the arson incident is very serious, our frank feelings are that our people should recover from the shock caused by the incident as soon as possible and that such a misfortune should not recur. The terror acts by Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik were received with strong indignation and deplored by the people. Violence should be rejected. Problems cannot be solved through violence. Anyone who is an intellectual and member of a free and democratic society should abhor violence.

The Korean Christian Action Organization's [KCAO] statement indicated that the Pusan arson incident was an anti-U.S. expression. The prosecutor's office indictment also indicates that one of the motives of the suspects was to alienate relations between Korea and the United States. Such a motive cannot but be regarded as foolish. We know the ties forged between our two countries in the security and economic fields in particular are firm and cannot be broken by such a foolish act of arson.

The suspicion of Priest Choe Ki-sik having provided shelter to the criminal offenders, if found to be true at his trial, cannot escape punishment under the common law. Some religious leaders have defended Choe's act of protecting the criminal offenders. But they do not mean, we believe, that Father Choe's act did not violate the common law.

We should avoid unnecessary excitement over the Pusan arson case and should reconfirm the harmonious relations between common law and canon law. In this respect, we praise the flexible measure taken by the government on the anti-U.S. statement by the KCAO. The government authorities decided not to deal with the KCAO statement as a criminal problem in consideration of national harmony even though its contents clearly violated state laws. We believe such harmony and flexibility will serve to smoothly resolve the Pusan arson incident.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN Editorial

SK030942 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Expect a Just and Fair Trial"]

[Excerpts] The procuratorial authorities on 29 April formally brought an indictment against suspects involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. The offenders are now to face fair and stern judgment after having stirred up so much trouble.

According to the arraignment, Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and other criminals, lost in wild fantasies that the government should be overthrown by mobilizing the spiritually-oriented masses and our free democratic system should be abolished, thus transforming our country into a socialist system following North Korea's line, committed a grave crime.

Father Choe, cherishing a distorted view that religionists are assigned the duty to lead political and social reforms by actively participating in social issues, committed anti-national acts.

We must say all this is an absurd illusion ignoring the basic social principle and realities of our society and a preposterous religious view which does not take account of the fact that religion and politics are separate.

We expect the judiciary will deal a hard blow at such a fantasy, illusion and distorted view of the realities in a just and fair trial and will deal stern punishment to those antinational criminals.

The campuses, bearing part of the responsibility for the incident, should strive to eliminate impure students imbued with communism. The authorities, professors and students should closely cooperate with one another to create an atmosphere of study so that such an incident does not occur again.

What is urgently needed in our society are calm, reason and patience. We believe that the religionists and students are more aware of this fact than anyone else.

FOREIGN MINISTRY VIEWS LAW OF SEA TREATY

SK030842 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP) -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Monday that the U.N. conference-approved International Law of the Sea Treaty was compatible with South Korea's existing agreements with Japan, and reiterated Seoul's position that it is ready anytime to hold talks with Beijing on matters pertaining to continental shelves and economic zones.

The spokesman said however, that, for security reasons, South Korea will continue to require the prior notification of all vessels passing through its territorial waters, including those ships that fall into the "innocent passage" category.

The International Law of the Sea Treaty, providing for a 320-km (200 miles) economic zone in the waters surrounding each country, was approved by a U.N. conference Friday. Before it becomes effective, it must be ratified by at least 60 nations. The United States has voiced its opposition to the treaty.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 1,019 PRISONERS 1 MAY

SK010440 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] On the occasion of Buddha's birthday, 891 exemplary prisoners and 128 juvenile convicts, 1,019 in all, were released from prisons across the nation this morning and returned to their homes. Among those freed were two persons who have been serving life sentences and 26 persons serving long sentences. Persons who have served long and mid-range terms were accorded more benefits by this parole than previous ones.

A government official said the reason so many persons serving long and mid-range terms were included in the parole is to show all convicts that even prisoners held on long and mid-range sentences are subject to special consideration if they repent. He noted that with such a policy, all the convicts will have a stronger desire to be self-supporting and law-abiding.

Justice Minister Yi Chong-won said it is government policy to give those convicts who do repent a chance to participate in building a democratic welfare state in the new era. However, tougher parole restrictions will be placed on those convicts not showing repentance, on those who fraudulently arrange overseas employment and on kidnappers, rapists and others who commit immoral deeds. Minister Yi asked the people to properly and leniently guide those released today so they can rehabilitate themselves, noting that they are now resolved to become good and honest people again.

CHON CONSOLES FAMILIES OF SHOOTING VICTIMS

SK020305 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that all officials, including police, should be determined with a new spirit to serve the people best, taking the tragic shooting spree in Uiryeong, Kyongsang-namdo as a lesson.

"Doing so will be a way to requite the deceased," he said after he consoled bereaved families of victims of the shooting rampage perpetrated by a policeman. The chief executive called upon the public servants to steady their minds on the occasion of the incident to see to it that this kind of unfortunate case did not take place again in coming days.

He came to the place of the incident aboard a special helicopter and received a report from Choe Chong-ho, governor of Kyongsang-namdo at a "Myon" office (lowest-echelon administrative unit) about the progress of the work under way to solve all problems following the incident, including relief measures.

"I cannot find words to express my condolences to the victims, their bereaved families and inhabitants," he said. He said that it was a bright spot in the misfortune to see the solution of all issues at early dates because inhabitants, all citizens and the authorities concerned sincerely helped the ill-fated neighbors. "Support must be given to make the village a bright one full of hope by working out long and short-term projects to help the bereaved families and villagers," he told the pertinent officials.

He said that the people were urged to take care of children who lost their parents in the mass killing incident, as if they were their own. Calling for help in terms of their bringing-up and education, President Chon said, "Basic programs, not temporary measures, will have to be established to help them grow as excellent citizens." He also directed the pertinent officials to take preventive steps so as not to see the occurrence of any scandalous thing liable to take place as a result of mass donations and compensation in cash.

After hearing the report, he visited a Saemaul (New Community) center where an altar was set up and burned incense to pay tribute to the victims. He asked the people in the southern country not to despair and told them that the government was doing its best to prevent such an incident from recurring.

The president also visited Cheil Hospital in Chinju City and Koryo Hospital in Masan City, Kyongsang-namdo, separately and consoled 35 injured persons who were receiving medical treatment there. On his way back to Seoul, he made an unannounced inspection of Masan city hall and heard a report from Kang Tong-chol, vice mayor of the city, on preparations for the national sports meet and the city administration.

Home Minister at Assembly

SK010244 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 82 p 1

[Text] New Home Minister No Tae-u said yesterday that the government would reform the training system for members of the Homeland Reserve Forces and Civil Defense Corps for their prompt mobilization against emergencies. Testifying before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee, he also said that the government planned to provide college students with "police scholarships" in a bid to secure superior police manpower.

The house panel was called into session to handle the overnight mass killing of residents by a policeman in Uiryeong, Kyongsang-namdo, Monday night. A total of 55 villagers were killed in the shooting spree by Patrolman U Pom-kon. During the session, which lasted until 11:45 p.m., the panel members were all-out to press the government hard about slackened police discipline and ill-management of police personnel, which they argued caused the incident.

Especially, legislators from the minority parties urged all Cabinet members to resign, pointing out that the policeman's rampage has underlined a weak point of national security posture.

Both the majority and minority lawmakers asked how the berserker could go around for more than six hours unopposed and why the police task force reached the bloodbath scene so late despite a telephone report by a resident. They also grilled the administration about the poor posture of the police and Homeland Reserve Force in an urgent situation and the careless control of arsenals.

Answering questions by lawmakers, Minister No said, "What is more terrible than the people's uneasiness in the wake of the incident is North Korea's miscalculation." "The army is defending the country and the majority of police forces are serving with self-sacrificing spirit. Therefore, the people do not need to have excessive uneasy feelings," he stressed.

In his reply, Minister No, who replaced So Chong-hwa two days after the holocaust, admitted that the incident was totally blamed on neglect of duty on the part of policemen and poor supervision by higher-ups. Aptitude tests will be given twice a year to each policeman, and the result of the tests will be reflected in personnel appraisal, according to him.

National Police Director-General An Ung-mo revealed in his testimony that he would advise the government to enact a law providing stern criminal punishment of those who acted cowardly in the times of emergency, riot operations and natural disasters. An also said that the period of basic education for police recruits would be increased to six months from the present eight weeks.

KNP Notes News Coverage Delay

SK302258 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] An emergency meeting of the Korea National Party [KNP] held on the morning of 29 April continued for 2 hours because of a hot debate between hardliners and moderates over the Uiryong shooting incident. The meeting finally tilted toward the hardliners. According to a participant, KNP President Kim Chong-Chol and Vice Presidents Yi Man-sop and Yun Sok-min advocated a moderate position to await a decision by the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee. Members of an on-the-spot investigation team Cho Il-chae, Kim Chong-ha and Kang Ki-pil and Party Executive members Kim Yong-kwang and Yi Song-su assumed a tougher stand, saying the government cannot do too much even if it apologizes to the people.

The meeting noted that if there had been correspondents from central dailies stationed at the scene of the crime, news reports would have been more prompt, and this would have reduced casualties. The meeting demanded in case a joint meeting of the National Assembly committees is convened, the National Assembly Public Information Committee should be included to find the reason for delays in news coverage.

Prior to issuing a statement on the reshuffle of some Cabinet members on the afternoon of 28 April, party spokesman Yi Song-il contradicted himself twice because of a disagreement with party President Kim. Spokesman Yi at first said in a statement that the reshuffle of the minister of home affairs alone is not satisfactory. Thirty minutes later, he said the reshuffle of the minister of home affairs was a just action. Three hours later, he reversed himself and adopted the position established in his initial statement.

GOVERNMENT TO AUGMENT POLICE FORCE MANPOWER

SK010104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 1 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Cabinet has decided to beef up police manpower for the first time since the lifting of the 26-year-old night curfew Jan. 5. According to the government announcement, a total of 4,776 policeman, including 10 superintendents, 62 captains and 254 lieutenants, will be added to present forces, while two new police stations will be opened in Kyonggi Province and Pusan, the second largest city in Korea.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES FALKLANDS

OW302128 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME) -- Spokesman of Mongolia's Ministry for Foreign Affairs gave the following answer to a MONTSAME correspondent's question on the Argentine-British conflict:

These days the world public is deeply alarmed by grave deterioration of the Argentine-British conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The Mongolian People's Republic proceeds from the point that the question of the archipelago's sovereignty represents a pernicious heritage of the colonial epoch. The world community had repeatedly come out for the abolition of the islands' colonial status, for a solution of the problem by means of negotiations.

However the United Kingdom, striving to perpetuate there a colonial regime, resorts to the outdated methods of the "diplomacy of gunboats," and thus flagrantly contradicts the spirit of the times. As it is known, England had concentrated around the archipelago massive marine forces, declared sea and air blockades, provoked armed clashes, by occupying the island South Georgia. Reports testify to the fact that London is taking the path of escalating military operations. These neocolonial strivings of the British Government derive support only from certain NATO circles, including the U.S. administration.

England's actions aimed at restoring colonial regime in the Falkland Islands through use of force are illegal. They contradict the declaration on presenting independence to colonial countries and peoples adopted by the 15th UN General Assembly session in 1960 and the well-known UN resolutions on decolonization of these islands and peaceful solutions of the question of their sovereignty.

Staking on a military solution of the conflict England openly violates the UN Charter, threatens peace and security in the region and in the entire world. England's fault is aggravated by the fact that it happens to be a member to the UN Security Council which shoulders special responsibility for maintaining universal peace.

Mongolian public as other peaceloving forces condemns imprudent actions of England's ruling circles and appeals to the parties to show utmost restraint and proceed without any delay to peacefully solve the problem.

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY WITH PRK RATIFIED

OW030430 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Apr (MONTSAME) -- L. Damdinjab, MPR ambassador to the PRK, and Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and PRK minister of foreign affairs, on 23 April in Phnom Penh exchanged instruments of ratification of the MPR-PRK friendship and cooperation treaty concluded in December 1981 during the official goodwill visit to the MPR of a PRK party and government delegation.

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION -- Ulaanbaatar, 26 Apr (MONTSAME) -- A strained delivery season continues for Mongolian cattle breeders. As Mongolia's Statistical Board reports by the end of April, 70.7 percent of the population delivered youngstock, 8 million head more than an analogical period of last year. This year, Mongolian cattle breeders plan to rear no less than 9 million head of youngstock. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1722 GMT 26 Apr 82 OW]

RALLY MARKS MAY DAY, THIRD CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK010117 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 2315 GMT on 30 April carried a live broadcast of a "grand" rally held in Vientiane to mark the "International Labor Day" and to hail "the success of the Third LPRP Congress." At 2317 GMT the radio announcer announced the presence on the Presidium rostrum of "Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, together with various comrade members of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee and heads of various fraternal party delegations attending the Third Congress of the LPRP."

The formal ceremony began with the playing of the national anthem and followed by the song "The Internationale." After girls presented bouquets of flowers to Kaysone Phomvihan and other Presidium members, an unidentified person -- recognized to be Phao Phimphachan, chairman of the Vientiane Provincial and Municipal Administrative Committee -- made an opening speech announcing the purpose of the rally, saying the rally was held to "welcome the glorious, historic success of the Third LPRP Congress and to celebrate the great festival of the working class and laboring people, 1 May." He said the rally was attended by Kaysone Phomvihan, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat, and heads of the foreign party delegations to the LPRP congress, including "Comrade Romanov, Comrade Truong Chinh, Comrade Heng Samrin" and others. He added that members of the Supreme People's Council, the government, the Lao front for National Construction, as well as "high-ranking cadres of the party and state, members of diplomatic corps, cadres, combatants, workers, fraternal farmers of various tribes, students and Vientiane residents" were present.

Phao Phimphachan then noted the significance and results of the congress by stressing some "significant" achievements of the Lao people under the LPRP's leadership over the past 6 years. He then invited Kaysone Phomvihan to deliver a speech, which lasted 16 minutes.

The rally announcer then invited "Comrade Romanov," head of the CPSU delegation, to deliver a speech. Romanov's speech was live in Russian with a sentence by sentence translation lasting 17 minutes.

"Comrade Truong Chinh," head of the VCP delegation, was then invited to make a speech. His 18-minute speech was live in Vietnamese with sentence by sentence translation.

"Comrade" Heng Samrin, head of the KPRP delegation, was then invited to deliver a speech. He spoke for about 29 minutes, live in Cambodian, with sentence by sentence translation.

Then the rally announcer made a closing speech, leading the rally participants to shout slogans wishing for longevity for the LPRP and Marxism-Leninism. The rally ended with the playing of "The Internationale."

Kaysone's Rally Speech

BK011333 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2327 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at May Day rally in Vientiane -- live]

[Text] Dear residents of the capital of Vientiane, respected and distinguished guests, comrades and friends: Today, we join together in saluting and hailing the glorious success of the Third LPRP Congress and celebrating May Day -- a festival of international solidarity among the working people.

On the occasion of this festival, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I would like wholeheartedly to hail the working class, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals and laboring people of all ethnic tribes throughout the country. [applause]

At the same time, I would like to extend salutations, warm greetings and sincere thanks to the working class and laboring people in the fraternal socialist countries and other countries in the world for sympathizing with, supporting and assisting our revolutionary cause. [applause]

I would like to hail and sincerely thank the various delegations of the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for honoring us by attending our congress and for participating today in this rally to express joy over our successes and to bring profound revolutionary friendship and great encouragement to our people, thereby making our party congress reflect both the unity among our entire party and people and the solid international solidarity of the era. [applause]

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to inform the compatriots throughout the country that after urgently working for 4 days the third congress of our party has concluded with glorious success. [applause]

The congress reached complete unanimity in laying down the line and tasks for our revolution in the new period, which are aimed at leading our country in its march along the path of socialism. The congress elected a new party Central Committee comprising senior revolutionary fighters, who have had rich fighting experience, and their successors, whose future has evidently emerged from the revolutionary movements of the masses, to guide and organize the successful implementation of the party line. [applause]

The resolution of the congress and its glorious success are the result of the collective intelligence of the entire party, reflecting the perseverance and profound aspirations of our people. They are the result of our painstaking preparations and serious work carried out with a high sense of responsibility.

Over the past several months, the party, armed forces and people throughout the country have launched political campaigns by carrying out the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security. They have vigorously engaged in production to improve living conditions and emulated to score achievements to salute and hail our party congress. A few days ago the whole country turned to the congress and pinned its hope and firm confidence in the party -- the resolute, staunch and reliable combat vanguard of the Lao working class and laboring people and also the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution. It has always closely associated itself with the masses and served the people without any conditions attached. [applause] That is a precious and outstanding tradition of our party. It is the inexhaustible source of the strength of our party and our nation.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, I would like to hail the outstanding achievements recorded by the various national defense and public security forces, all mass organizations, all branches under the Central Committee, the residents of Vientiane and all compatriots throughout the country in attentively carrying out their respective tasks, thus splendidly contributing to the glorious success of our party congress. [applause]

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, during the 10 years since the second congress of our party, under the correct leadership of the party the people of various tribes throughout the country have continued our nation's cause of heroic struggle, surmounted various difficulties and tests and won great victories, thereby writing the most gallant page of our country's history: We have completely liberated the country from the yoke of U.S. neocolonialist occupation, abolished the outdated feudal system that ruled our country for more than a millennium, achieved national concord and unity and led the country to embark on a new era -- an era of independence, freedom and socialist construction. [applause]

In the past 6 years our people have achieved many successes in socialist transformation and construction and in national defense. We have firmly maintained political tranquillity and public order. Many sabotage maneuvers of the enemy were smashed. We have recorded fine achievements in agriculture, forestry and industrial production, communications and transportation, and in the distribution and circulation of goods. The people's educational, cultural, sports and acrobatic work have achieved relatively rapid progress. Socialist transformation and the building of new socialist production relations also proceeded in the industrial, trade, agricultural, communication and transportation domains.

The diplomatic work of our party and state has been broadened with each passing day. The prestige of the LPDR has been raised daily to an ever-higher level in the international arena. The militant alliance and special solidarity among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have been further heightened and the solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union, as well as other fraternal socialist countries, have also been incessantly enhanced. [applause]

Our country has been accorded the great honor of becoming a member of the socialist community.

This congress has clearly stipulated the line and overall tasks for the transitional period and set forth the various basic objectives which must be fulfilled in order to build independent and socialist economic bases and turn Laos into a country with developed agricultural and industrial bases, with a view to meeting the ever-increasing requirements in the material and cultural life of the people of various tribes and creating a firm basis for the defense of the country and the new system.

The congress has also emphasized the building of culture, education and public health on basis of clear-sighted national identity and fine socialist contents. This is to nurture and build the people of all tribes in all respects in order to build a new people and new society in which the people of all tribes can live in unity, concord, equality, mutual respect and mutual assistance and to enable all people, families and villages to live a plentiful and happy life in peaceful, independent, unified, socialist, prosperous and glorious Laos. [applause]

In the diplomatic field, the congress emphasized that the rich and multifaceted international relations of our party and state, matters regarding our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea and our close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries constitute the basis of an unswerving foreign policy for our party and state. They are the sources of our invincible strength.

Meanwhile, the congress pointed out that we resolutely support the struggles of various nations against imperialism, colonialism in whatever form, expansionism and hegemonism, Zionism, apartheid and racism, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We join various fraternal parties and socialist countries and progressive people in resolutely struggling against the arms race and for disarmament and against the bellicose policies and nuclear war threats by the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries and for the peace and security of nations throughout the world. [applause]

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, our party's revolutionary line is absolutely correct and conforms with the requirements, desires and fundamental interests of our people and nation. We are capable enough to realize this line. Our Lao nation has a tradition of solidarity and valiant struggle. Our nation is industrious and creative. We have rich natural resources. We have maintained solidarity and cooperation with various fraternal socialist countries such as Vietnam and the great Soviet Union. We have friends throughout the world. It is certain that our historic cause in the new period will inevitably triumph. [applause]

To translate the resolution of the congress into practice, the party Central Committee calls on all compatriots to strengthen their close unity around the vanguard unit which has passed through many tests. It calls on you to work tirelessly, study attentively and continuously seek to catch up with the various progressive nations in the world and bring into full play your role as the masters of the country and society. Let the workers vigorously lead the way in production; enthusiastically step up emulation campaigns in production; enthusiastically step up emulation campaigns in factories, plants and construction sites; modify techniques; and increase work efficiency, practice thrift and produce as many goods as possible for the country.

Let the peasants bring into full play their great achievements; boost cultivation and animal husbandry; strive to build cooperatives; and be determined to make this year's farming season more fruitful than last year's and of previous years. Let the socialist intellectuals make use of their intelligence, knowledge and capability to honorably contribute to educational, cultural, public health, scientific and technical tasks.

Let the various national defense and public security forces heighten their vigilance, always stand ready for combat, maintain tranquillity and public order and firmly ensure that our people can peacefully engage in labor to build the country.

Let cadres and state employees of all levels and branches emulate to carry out more and more effectively the tasks entrusted to them by the party and state. Let them go to the grassroots level and vigorously mobilize the people to bring into full play their rights to mastery in all spheres.

Let Buddhist monks and novices, learned persons, tribal chiefs and people of other strata bring into full play the spirit of loving the nation and socialism and in a positive manner take part in the cause of defending and building the country. Let the youths uphold their blitzkrieg role in all work domains, strive to train and temper themselves in all respects and persistently advance to follow the party's ideals.

Let the children study and train and temper themselves to become a new generation of all-round developed socialists and to honorably and permanently inherit the revolutionary cause of our party and nation.

Dear compatriots, comrades and friends, each of our congresses has brought us new strength and new determination. Let the entire party and people hold aloft their spirit of loving the country and socialism, be determined to unite closely around the party, strive enthusiastically to emulate and advance in order to win new and greater victories. [applause]

Everything for the cause of national defense and socialist construction, for the plentiful and happy life of the people of all tribes! [applause] Long live the LPRP -- the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution! [applause] Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause] Long live the 1 May spirit! [applause] Long live world peace!

Thank you. [applause]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

USSR's Romanov Speaks

BK021130 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 12230 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Speech by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the Leningrad party committee and head of the CPSU delegation, delivered at the Third LPRP Congress in Vientiane on 28 April -- initial words in Russian, fading into translation]

[Text] Respected delegates, beloved comrades: The CPSU delegation would like to convey to you warm, fraternal salutations from the birthplace of the Great October Revolution and of Lenin, and through you, to all Lao communists and laboring people. Your congress is attracting the keen attention of the Soviet people. With a spirit of pure, comradely sympathy, we have followed your struggle, been elated at your victories, and been concerned

for your work and cares. This is why we regard it as a great honor to have the opportunity to participate in your congress, which marks a new milestone in the socialist construction of the beautiful land of Laos.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has assigned our delegation to express profound respect to your party and to reiterate once again that the Lao communists, who are carrying out the transformation task in a revolutionary manner, can rely on the support of our party and the entire Soviet people. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has also asked us to carry to you his wishes for the complete success of this congress, and his best wishes for prosperity, happiness and all luck to the Lao people, which we do with pleasure.

We, the Soviet Communists, are well aware that the tasks you comrades are implementing today are not easy. There are still many difficulties that you have to face. Those difficulties are due to a variety of causes. Some result from the vestiges left behind by the colonialist system, while others have been caused by the activities of various enemies and by the new characteristics of the tasks. For this reason, we have been impressed with the Central Committee's political report, which was firmly presented to the congress by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the party Central Committee, outstanding activist of the international communist-worker movement, good patriot and internationalist. The report confirms that Laos has absolutely chosen the path of socialist development and has begun its march along this path.

The most difficulties always arise at the beginning of a task. In Russia in the past, after accomplishing of the October Socialist Revolution, we had had to overcome civil war, foreign aggression and serious bankruptcy. At that time, many predicted that the Soviet administration would certainly collapse. But we persisted in overcoming all these obstacles. This is because our party -- which was founded, trained and fostered by great Lenin -- has always shown concern for the people's interests and has guided the people toward the communist future. As you know, since its founding, the Soviet Union has always had to maintain combat readiness. We have always had to heighten our vigilance to counter imperialist threats. Along with this, the Leninist party has always regarded the construction task as the first priority. The success of the revolution must be consolidated in peaceful socialist labor. The revolution must prove its creative and vital strength. This is why, comrades, the Soviet people, under the party's leadership, have proved and are proving all those things.

Your republic is still young. The LPDR is less than 7 years old. But, in this short period of time the Lao revolution has scored considerable achievements in the cause of peaceful labor. We are very happy to see that in the past 2 years, your republic has reaped a bumper harvest. To promote agricultural production, your party has made positive use of all capabilities available in the countryside. This is what Lenin instructed communists to do. Lenin always placed emphasis on the superiority of the collective economic system. But, at the same time, he warned that it is not appropriate to hurry and arbitrarily set time limits for farmers to join in the collective way of earning a living. The future development of agriculture in Laos will be a good basis for industry, and it is apparent that the industrial foundations have already been developed. Food and wood processing, mining and other industries have also been expanded. It is clear that more natural resources have been used in developing the economy in Laos. It is certain that as a result of this, the people's living standards will improve.

The achievements of the Lao revolution can also be seen through the cultural development of the people and the establishment of the supplementary education system. At present, you comrades have achieved almost total success in eradicating illiteracy. As experienced by the Soviet people, this success will result in achievements multiplied by hundreds of times. More and more skillful cadres and specialists are now working in all economic spheres of your country. These cadres and specialists can apply their knowledge and experience in developing production.

Comrades, we are well aware that your tasks are not easy, but they will be implemented by hard work and protracted struggle. However, the adoption of these tasks reflects the new abilities of the Lao revolution. Your party has accumulated basic experiences in the transformation and building of socialism by applying the general principles of scientific socialism to the specific circumstances in your country. Your party has learned many things in this regard. The spiritual life of your party has been demonstrated in the profound and critical evaluation of your work while the clear-sightedness of your party has been demonstrated through the clear pursuit of the Marxist-Leninist line. Only this type of party can win the confidence of the people and encourage the people to follow.

It can be safely assured that in the years to come, Soviet-Lao cooperation will certainly march forward another step. For example, the trade turnover between our two countries will increase 3.5 times while the total amount of economic cooperation will be counted in the hundreds of millions of rubles in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985. Through our joint efforts we are building industrial and agricultural enterprises, hospitals and schools. Many large projects are also planned with a view to resolving communications and transport problems and expanding the export possibilities of the country. As in the past, the Soviet Union is ready to continue to effectively help you, comrades, in building and training cadres for various branches in the national economy. All Lao friends should know that you will always be welcomed in a brotherly manner at all times and in all places in the Soviet Union.

The guarantee for Soviet-Lao cooperation is the relationship which has been strengthened daily between our two parties. The meetings between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane on various occasions have played a great role in consolidating these relations. Each of these meetings has been of very great significance in enhancing our all-round and ever more profound relations and in the service of the cause of great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Third Congress of the LPRP has opened wide and bright vistas for your country which is advancing continuously. This continuous advance demonstrates that where there is a communist party armed with Marxist-Leninist theory and where there is unity between the party and the people, there exists the possibility to plan great tasks and effectively fulfill them. Your congress firmly proves that socialist Laos will undoubtedly be established.

Dear comrades, the Soviet people are now approaching the great festival day. By the end of this year, we will celebrate the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. According to our tradition, this significant festival must be celebrated with firm achievements. At present, tasks are being enthusiastically carried out throughout the country in order to realize the various resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was held over a year ago. We can inform you here that over the past year or so, the Soviet people have successfully implemented the various adopted tasks, the economic strength of the Soviet state has been enhanced daily, and broad social projects have been positively carried out. Our work is going ahead well.

Frankly speaking, we have scored more achievements than I have mentioned here. We would like to spend more money in the development of culture, education, and public health and in guaranteeing social safety. It is true that we have spent considerable amounts of money for these purposes, but we are obliged to continue our national defense efforts to firmly defend the peaceful labor in our country as well as in countries of our friends and allies. We consider this our international obligation. So long as the arms race continues and we have to confront imperialist and expansionist policies, we have no other alternative. In a world full of concerns, the CPSU and the Soviet state have persistently struggled to do away with the danger of war and to improve the political atmosphere of the world.

In his report, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane correctly stresses that the United States and its followers, having internationally instigated the war strategy, must bear full responsibility for the serious and tense situation in the world.

In the 18 months since it came to power, the new U.S. administration has not put forward a single proposal aimed at improving international relations. On the contrary, the Washington authorities have frequently resorted to actions which only enhance the danger of war. It seems to all that the U.S. ruling circles have shut their eyes to present-day realities. But, realities are called realities because they exist. Whether Washington wants to or not, these realities have to be reckoned with.

At present, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries consider limiting the arms race as the most important task. As you know, in all discussions on the present situation, we have proposed negotiations. Furthermore, we have not only put forward creative proposals, but also taken concrete steps. World public opinion has welcomed the bold and well-considered initiatives advanced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his recent speeches at the 17th congress of the trade unions and in Tashkent as a manifestation of the spirit of great responsibility for the destiny of mankind and as a new reaffirmation of the Soviet Union's determination to realize the peace program for the 1980's decade adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

In his recent answer to questions raised by a PRAVDA correspondent on Soviet-U.S. relations, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed that we support the holding of a summit meeting between our two countries which would correspond to the great responsibility of the United States and the Soviet Union for the world situation and would justify the hopes being placed in it. Together with other fraternal countries, we have sought to give the process of detente an all-embracing character so that detente can be realized in Europe, Asia, Central America, Africa and everywhere.

Touching on the situation in Asia, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that our policy in this continent as in other regions is one of consolidating peace and vigorously rebuffing the enemies of peace. It is a policy of peaceful cooperation with all those who want it, a policy of fraternal friendship with socialist countries, a policy of solidarity with all forces of social progress, and a policy of upholding the sovereign rights of various nations. We will never swerve from this firm Leninist basis of our foreign policy.

The Soviet Union fully supports the efforts for peace by Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which have consistently pursued a policy aimed at normalizing the situation in Asia and turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability. We maintain that the close friendship among the three Indochinese countries is a useful factor for improving the atmosphere in this part of the world. We have also taken into account other circumstances, namely, that in the world there remain forces which try to impose their will on various independent countries in Asia. Those forces still continue stubbornly to cling to the bankrupt policy of pressuring and threatening various countries, including the Indochinese countries.

But, the Indochinese peoples have already shown that they can stand up for their freedom and independence and that no one can destroy their will. It would be better if this truth is understood by those who seek to turn back the wheels of history.

The socialist countries' policy is an honest and open one. Our hope is to bring peace to all countries and all people. We are inspired by the fact that this policy has met with vigorous support from various developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement and that it has found sympathy among the realistically minded circles of various capitalist countries. This is a great encouragement for us. All progressive peoples in the world support a policy of peace. It is precisely this policy, and it alone, to which the future belongs.

Dear comrades, at this Third Congress of the LPRP, fine words have been expressed toward our party and state, and we would like to express our thanks for these sentiments of fraternal love. Comrades, please rest assured that the CPSU will always do its best to strengthen the lasting Soviet-Lao friendship.

Long live the LPRP, the Lao people's combat vanguard unit which builds the foundations of socialism! May the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be further consolidated! Long live peace and communism!

30 Apr Resolution

BK301524 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0902 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Resolution of the Third LPRP Congress read by a representative of the congress Secretariat at the closing session of the congress -- live]

[Text] Members of the Presidium, comrades: I will read the resolution of the congress.
[applause]

Resolution of the Third LPRP Congress:

After hearing and debating the political report of the party Central Committee submitted by Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, the report on the orientations and tasks in the economic and social development stipulated in the First 5-Year Plan from 1981 to 1985 submitted by Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and the report on an amendment to and the draft amendment to the party regulations submitted by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the Political Bureau, the Third LPRP Congress, which proceeded in the capital of Vientiane from 27 to 30 April 1982, adopted the following resolution:

1. The congress completely and unanimously approves the political report of the LPRP Central Committee. The congress maintains that the report profoundly and correctly observes and assesses the historic victory of the national liberation struggle and the fulfillment of the national-democratic revolution throughout the country, which opened up a new era -- an era of independence, freedom and socialist construction -- in our country. At the same time, the report correctly assesses the great initial successes recorded by our people on the path of socialist construction, the favorable opportunities and difficulties encountered in the new period of the revolution and the experiences gained in the past 10 years after the second party congress.

The report stipulates the line, tasks, objectives and methods for the 1980's and the years to come, aimed at leading the revolution to advance, consolidating national independence and sovereignty and building a plentiful and happy life in conformity with the earnest aspirations of the people of various tribes throughout the country.

The congress completely agrees with the correct analysis and assessment of the international situation, hails the important diplomatic achievements recorded over the past 6 years, completely approves the foreign policy of our party and state stipulated in the political report and assigns the third party Central Committee to organize the successful implementation of the various directions, tasks and objectives mentioned in the political report which has been approved by the congress.

2. The congress completely approves the report on the direction, tasks and plans for the first 5-year economic and social development plan from 1981 to 1985. The congress assigns the third party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to give advice on drafting and lead and organize the successful implementation of the plan.

3. The congress completely approves the report on the amendment to the regulations and the draft amendment to the party regulations, which serve as a basis for continuing to strengthen the party in the political, ideological and organizational spheres, which conforms to Lenin's principles on party building; for continuing to uphold the characteristics of the working class and the leading characteristics of the party; for strengthening internal unity; for persistently raising the combat strength and leadership capability of the party in all respects; and for ensuring that the party can fulfill its leadership responsibilities in the new period of the revolution.

The amendment to the party regulations, adopted at the congress, is effective from 1 May 1982.

The party organizations' cadres and all party members must strictly implement the party regulations, persist in training and tempering themselves in all respects to deserve being called leading party members and leaders loyally serving the people.

4. The congress completely approves the decisive and clear-sighted guidance and leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane who has made outstanding contributions in his capacity as general secretary.

In the past 10 years, based on the political program of the second party congress, the party Central Committee adopted correct and creative lines and policies, strategies and methods for the revolution and [word indistinct] and led the people to win victories step by step, thereby leading our people to join the ranks of the various leading nations in the world and making our party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- a resolute and solid unit of the international communist and workers movement.

5. The congress wholeheartedly hails and praises the compatriots of various tribes and the national defense and public security forces throughout the country for uniting as one, bringing into full play patriotic traditions, resolutely refusing to yield to anything, standing ready to make sacrifices, heroically waging struggles and industriously engaging in labor for the cause of liberating the country, defending the country and building socialism on our beloved land.

The congress calls on the entire party, army and compatriots of all tribes to continue bringing into full play their patriotic traditions, heroism and the socialist spirit of collective mastery; to persistently strive to surmount all difficulties and obstacles; to exploit and promote the hidden potentials in the country; to continue to strengthen the militant alliance, special solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the close solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the various progressive forces in the world; to vigorously advance in a manner of revolutionary offensive; to be determined to fulfill the resolution of the congress gloriously; to fulfill the tasks of defending and building the socialist fatherland; and to contribute to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism in the world.

Vientiane, 30 April 1982; Third Congress of the LPRP [applause]

Kaysone's Closing Speech

BK010805 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1006 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Speech by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane delivered at closing ceremony of the Third LPRP Congress -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the Presidium, respected guests, beloved comrade delegates: The third congress of our party, after continuing in an enthusiastic atmosphere for 4 days, now concludes with a glorious success. [applause] This congress symbolizes the traditional, unique solidarity of our party. It has shown the lofty determination of all our party members who are prepared to endeavor to march forward to fulfill all their tasks in the new stage of revolution. [applause]

The congress has profoundly observed and evaluated in all respects the situation in the recent past and at present. It has reached complete unanimity in appreciating the unprecedentedly great victories achieved by our people under the party's leadership. It has also pointed out remaining problems and shortcomings that must be resolved. It has learned many useful lessons. In addition, our party congress has adopted the overall line and basic objectives for the transitional period to socialism as well as the direction, duties and major measures to be implemented in the 8th decade and in the years to come. The congress has made decisions on the direction, tasks and objectives in the economic and social sector in the First 5-Year Plan, from 1981 to 1985, with a view to leading our country to advance a new step in development on the path of socialist construction so as to bring prosperity and happiness to our Lao people of all ethnic tribes.

In the field of foreign affairs, the congress has approved the line and policy that we have implemented, has hailed the significant successes already scored, and has fully agreed to the foreign policy of our party and state to be implemented in the years to come. [applause]

The congress has adopted the revised party rules and regulations with a view to building and strengthening the party continuously in the political, ideological and organizational fields. It has elected a new Central Committee, which is composed of various comrades who have scored concrete achievements and overcome trials in practical conditions, adhered to the revolutionary ideals of the party, been loyal to the people's interests, and endeavored to organize the implementation of all tasks entrusted by the party. [applause] The success of this congress is the total result of our party's collective intelligence in the process of revolutionary development over the past 10 years, in particular the intelligence in explaining, studying and exchanging views on the party's line, plans and policies which have been carried out in the process of development of the political life among the cadres and party members in the congresses of party committee organizations and conferences of cadres at various levels prior to this party congress. This has shown that our party has unique strength in perseverance and action and that it is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which has been trained and fostered in the fierce, protracted struggle for independence, freedom and socialism. [applause]

The congress has also pointed out the success on the close, physical relations between the party and the people of all tribes. The entire people and army have unitedly turned to the congress. They have sincerely given several views on the congress while positively and actively taking part in the emulation campaigns launched to score achievements to welcome and hail this congress. They are considered the source of endless strength of our party, which represents the genuine interests of all Lao laboring people. The success of the congress also reflects the great and strong solidarity between the fraternal parties and the world revolutionary movement and our party. The fraternal parties have not only shown their esteemed spirit of internationalism and profound friendship toward our party and people, but they have also contributed precious viewpoints to our people. [applause]

We would like to express our profound thanks to the delegations of the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for honoring us by participating in our congress and for having warm and fine words for our party and people. At the same time, we would like to thank the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations of various countries for sending messages to congratulate our congress.

From this rostrum, I would like to once again express our profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party and people and the Kampuchean party and people for maintaining close ties with our party and people with the spirit of special solidarity and for fighting and winning victories together, to the great Soviet party and people for their constant attention and their rendering of effective assistance to us, [applause] and to the parties and peoples of other fraternal socialist countries for giving effective support and assistance to our revolutionary cause. [applause] I also would like to express sincere thanks to friends all over the world. [applause]

The congress wholeheartedly hails the compatriots for their contribution to the success of the congress; praises and hails the grassroots level, factories or plants, organizations, offices, units or regiments, and various localities throughout the country for scoring great achievements to welcome the congress; praises and hails the national defense and public security forces, cadres and state employees at all levels and of all branches, and workers in the electrical power, water supply and construction services for their endeavor in actively concentrating their abilities and energies on preparing for, serving, guaranteeing security of and making a significant contribution to the success of this congress. [applause] I also would like to thank the compatriots throughout the country, the Lao patriots abroad, and the aliens in our country for sending messages expressing congratulations and salutations to this congress. [applause]

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the new party Central Committee, of which I have been reelected as general secretary, I would like to express thanks to the comrade delegates to the congress for giving honor to and expressing high confidence in us and entrusting upon us tasks with a heavy responsibility. We promise that we will concentrate all our intelligence and strength toward accomplishing everything we can and that we are determined to organize the implementation of the resolution of the congress to deserve the trust, love and acclamation of our entire party, army and people and friends throughout the world. [applause]

Beloved comrades, looking back to the glorious path of our nation's revolutionary struggle from the past until the present, each congress has brought new strength and new workstyle to our party. It has guided the people to surmount various difficulties and obstacles and march forward to win new, still greater victories. We are very proud to note that our revolution and our beloved country have been developed and strengthened increasingly and have attained an ever stronger position and more vigorous strength with each passing day. We have maintained the strength of the special solidarity, militant alliance and all-round cooperation -- which has daily been consolidated and enhanced -- among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. We have maintained the strength of the close solidarity, assistance and cooperation in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and the strength of the sympathy and support from various revolutionary forces and forces for peace throughout the world.

In the immediate future, the struggle to defend the country and build socialism against the schemes of sabotage, aggression and annexation of the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in the Beijing ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers will continue to be furious and complex. But, no matter how furious and complex the struggle will be, we are convinced that the third party congress's resolution will certainly be translated into actual practice and that our people's revolutionary cause will undoubtedly be successful. [applause]

Following the path laid down by our party, we will endeavor to march forward to triumphant socialism. [applause] Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism! [applause] Long live the honorable, glorious LPRP! [applause] Everything is for the success of the cause of national defense and socialist construction and for the prosperity and happiness of the Lao people of all tribes! [applause] May the solidarity and cohesion of the socialist community and of the various revolutionary forces and forces for peace in the world be further enhanced and developed! [applause]

With confidence and elation, I now announce the closing of the historic Third Congress of the LPRP. [applause]

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN CALLS ON FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

Call on CPSU Delegation

BK030410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 May, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan led a party delegation to call on the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee, during its stay in Vientiane to participate in the Third LPRP Congress.

On this occasion, Comrade Romanov, as head of the CPSU delegation, spoke wholeheartedly praising and hailing the success of the Third LPRP Congress. He also expressed warm congratulations to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan for being reelected general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. He said: This success is a significant contribution to developments in the land of the LPDR, and is a very great contribution to the political life of the socialist community.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed wholehearted thanks and commendation for these words of Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov. He expressed pleasure over the support and commendation of world public opinion to the Third LPRP Congress. The comrade general secretary conveyed profound thanks through Comrade Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for his valuable message of congratulations to him on his reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. The meeting and conversation between the guests and the hosts continued in an atmosphere of close and intimate friendship.

Also accompanying Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; and Comrade Khamsouk Sai-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association. Also attending on the Soviet side were Comrade Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Stavropol Kray party committee, and Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador to Laos.

Call on KPRP Delegation

BK030428 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 1 May, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, led a party delegation to call on the KPRP delegation headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, which participated in the Third Congress of the LPRP.

On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin conversed with each other in a cordial atmosphere of close and intimate friendship. In addition to highly appreciating the success of the Third LPRP Congress, the two comrades praised and hailed the relations of special friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and two peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, which have been developed daily on the basis of socialism, proletarian internationalism and mutual assistance. At the same time, the two comrades informed each other of the situation and achievements in the cause of struggle for the defense and building of socialist country in their respective countries in the past as well as at present.

Attending on the Laos side were Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan and Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. Attending on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Say Phuthang and Comrade Hun Sen, members of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS TO LPRP CONGRESS DEPART

CPSU Delegation's Departure

BK030526 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 May, the CPSU delegation, led by Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party committee, left Vientiane for home after successfully participating in the Third Congress of the LPRP and attending the grand rally held in Vientiane to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day.

On hand to see the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Souphanouvong and Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; together with members of the party Central Committee and a number of high-ranking cadres concerned. Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

KPRP Delegation's Departure

BK030528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 2 May, the KPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, left for home after successfully participating in the Third LPRP Congress and attending the grand rally held in Vientiane to hail the success of the congress and to celebrate the 1 May International Labor Day.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Comrade Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit, members of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and many high-ranking cadres concerned. Also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Neou Samom, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, together with embassy staff members.

SIANG PASASON EDITORIAL HAILS CONGRESS SUCCESS

BK011115 Vientiane KPL in English 1039 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 May (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON today publishes an editorial hailing the success of the third national congress of the party which closed on April 30 after 4 days of sitting.

Having followed the work of the third congress of the party till its end, the entire Lao people are now overjoyed to see that the congress wound up with brilliant success, and this congress has opened up a new historical stage for our nation, the paper notes.

Touching on the party's guidance since the second congress in February, 1972, the paper says that the fact that significant victories have been scored proves the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, is correct and clear-sighted. Raising the issue of new party membership of the party CC, the paper notes: This represents the ever-more growing ability and strength of the party.

On the other hand, remarks made in the speeches of foreign party delegations reflect their support for our party line in socialist construction and defense which will lead Laos to peace, independence, unity, socialism and prosperity.

Voicing the opinion of the general mass, the editorial expresses the firm determination of the Lao people, who have the guidance of the genuine Marxist-Leninist party, will successfully implement the new orientations and tasks in all spheres of life in view to safeguard national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to render the people with peaceful and prosperous life.

On this point, the paper further hails the special relations which Laos enjoys with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as from international bodies. With all these conditions available we will surely fulfill all tasks of national socialist construction, and firmly defend the socialist outpost in this part of the world, the editorial concludes.

REACTION TO CONSUL'S ARREST IN CHICAGO

Sitthi, Arun Comment

BK030626 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong yesterday told reporters at the airport of the air force command headquarters, where he was waiting for the return of Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon and his party from Europe, that he did not know Thai Vice Consul Sihadet Chidawong in Chicago, who was arrested late last week for his involvement in heroin trade. A report from Chicago, however, said that Sihadet is a C-4 official of the Foreign Ministry's under secretary of state office. Arun revealed that he had also been informed about the arrest of Sihadet by the Narcotics Control Board, and he later reported this matter to Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

Asked if Sihadet would be called back for any action, Arun replied that the Foreign Ministry had allowed the U.S. authorities to arrest Sihadet regardless of his diplomatic immunity, which can also be nullified by the United States because the offense took place in its territory. Therefore, the U.S. law must be observed.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters upon his arrival at the airport yesterday morning that he had been informed about the arrest of the Thai consul and instructed the Thai consulate in Chicago to notify the U.S. Government that it can take legal actions according to the U.S. law in this case.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK030145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 3 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Diplomatic Pouch: How Did Heroin Get In?"]

[Text] When the diplomat of a country is caught in flagrante delicto it is somewhat shameful to admit that fact, but we believe that the Thai Foreign Ministry has been correct in cooperating with the Chicago police and the American drug enforcement agency to permit the arrest of Vice Consul Sihadet Chindawong, who operated, according to the report, a drug ring in the Chicago area and who was obtaining high-grade heroin through the use of diplomatic pouches. Thailand certainly salvages a lot of prestige in that the Thai Embassy in Washington did not holler about diplomatic privilege but quietly gave permission for the police to pick up Sihadet.

Normally every country picks its diplomats, to represent it abroad, according to a certain list of qualifications -- the list might differ from country to country, but the overall purpose is to project the best picture abroad. We also know that diplomatic personnel are used by certain countries for gathering intelligence -- everybody knows about the CIA, the KGB, the MI6 and numerous others who do not go by any name but try to be as faceless as possible. There are certain countries which primarily specialize in commercial and economic intelligence and, let us face it: The old days of diplomatic courtesy and agreements by shaking hands are gone. This does not mean that the gathering of intelligence, for whatever reasons, should be condoned, but it is a fact of life which every country has to live with. Recently there has been a spate of activity by the KGB in Southeast Asia and we all have learned to live with it, occasionally expelling some and trying to keep a watch on the suspicious.

But what Sihadet has done does not amount to the sort of activity that will call for mere condemnation and expulsion. What Sihadet and his ring have done, if the report is true, is just an ordinary, despicable crime for his personal benefit, something punishable under law in every country, and which sullies the fair face of Thailand. We do know that, however careful the screening is, rotten apples do turn up in the barrel and the sooner they are removed and punished exemplarily the better. We are glad the Thai Foreign Ministry saw the wisdom of it and we are also sure that it will come up with the exposure of all the details that are involved. Drug trafficking is a crime we loathe second only to rape and murder.

The question whether Sihadet is to be tried in the United States or Thailand, is not actually primary. The problem for both the Foreign Ministry and Thailand's Office of Narcotics Control Board is: Who put the heroin in the diplomatic pouches? Sihadet picked it up in Chicago, but somebody must have put it in the pouches. So it is just not a single rotten apple in the barrel, there is another one. This should be the primary question in the whole unsavoury episode. As a matter of fact Sihadet himself might opt to be tried and imprisoned in the United States, if he is guilty, because the sentences there are lighter and conditions in prison more tolerable. However, the other 'rotten apple' hasn't got such a choice.

SIAM RAT VIEWS IMPACT OF NEW U.S. REFUGEE POLICY

BK020835 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 30 Apr 82 p 3

[Editorial: "A Question for the Government"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has decided to revise its policy regarding the acceptance of Indochinese refugees. This decision was made after U.S. administration officials and legislators recently undertook a series of visits to study the flow of Indochinese refugees into Southeast Asian countries. The new U.S. policy is designed to reduce the number of Indochinese refugees fleeing to Thailand and the countries of this region.

According to the new, stringent policy, refugees must have close ties with the United States -- such as having close relatives residing in the United States, having worked for the United States at some time in the past or having other ties with the United States or the Indochinese Governments prior to the communist takeover -- in order to be considered for resettlement. This means that the door is completely closed to refugees who do not meet these requirements.

The United States -- the biggest recipient of refugees from Thailand -- had previously been criticized for accepting unlimited numbers of refugees because such a policy encourages the Indochinese people to flee from their homeland. During their escape they become victims of such cruel fates as starvation, natural disasters, robbery, rape and so forth.

A factor motivating refugees to flee should be eliminated now that the United States has announced its new policy. If the flow of refugees persists, there will have to be a reassessment as to why they continue to flee -- their dissatisfaction with the communist system, becoming the targets of forced expulsion in order to lessen the burden on their countries' administration or being sent abroad to undermine the security and economies of neighboring countries. Solutions will then have to be found for each of the reasons why refugees flee.

Thailand is currently having to shoulder a heavy burden in providing temporary shelter for the refugees. Although we have been implementing a policy of pushing refugees back, there are cases where this policy cannot be implemented, such as with the boat refugees from Vietnam.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees who lack qualifications for resettlement in the United States. The government must find a solution for this problem quickly, or the U.S. action aimed at solving the refugee problem could become a punishment for Thailand.

MILITARY SETS CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF SRV PLANE

BK030209 Bangkok POST in English 3 May 82 p 1

[By the Congkhadikit]

[Excerpts] Thailand is to ask for an apology from Vietnam for "an intentional intrusion" into Thai air space by a Vietnamese Antonov-26 on February 11. Hanoi will also be asked to bear the full expenses of transporting the Soviet-made plane back to Vietnam. Both the plane and the 12 survivors of the crash will be returned under those conditions.

The above is what Thai military authorities are requesting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to inform the Vietnamese Government.

Thai military investigators have concluded that the Vietnamese Antonov-26 which crash landed 70 kilometres inside Thailand on February 11 "flew into Thai territorial air space intentionally," according to reliable sources concerned with the investigation.

Thailand plans to repatriate the 12 Vietnamese officers and airlift the AN-26 in pieces by helicopters to Uthapao Air Base, Sattahip, Chon Buri. From there, the Vietnamese can arrange to transport the plane by ship.

Arranging for the return of the plane and passengers may be the last major mission of Vietnamese Ambassador Hoang Bao Son, who is nearing the end of his tour here and will soon be returning to Hanoi for reassignment.

ARMY OFFICE COMMENTS ON CBW PREVENTIVE MEASURES

BK301328 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Statement by 9th Division Deputy Commander Col Charun Phunsanong -- date not given; recorded]

[Excerpt] Since the beginning of this month we have no firm evidence concerning the use of toxic chemicals in the areas under the responsibility of the 9th Division. Nonetheless, there was evidence of sorts in the seizure of certain war materiel and gas masks from Vietnamese soldiers in the area east of Khao Din on the Kampuchean-Thai border on 2 and 3 April. The mass media are already aware of this and the higher authorities have been informed.

The use of gas masks by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers leads the 9th Division to the conclusion that they are probably making preparations to use toxic chemicals in their suppression of the opposition units in Kampuchea; the masks will be used to protect themselves during the campaign.

The 1st Army Region and the 9th Division have employed their psychological warfare teams to inform the local people of the possible use of toxic chemicals by the opposition and precautionary measures against their effects. The measures include not entering areas where toxic chemicals might be used. If entering such areas is unavoidable, the use of water for drinking or other purposes should be avoided. If contact with toxic chemicals is suspected, people are advised to wash themselves with clean water to dilute the concentration of the chemicals, to change clothes, and to keep the victims in well-ventilated area and at the same time to try to calm their anxiety.

SUPREME COMMANDER ON MEKONG RIVER INCIDENT

BK021018 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Supreme Commander Saiyut Koetphon has reaffirmed that the shooting of a Thai river patrol craft by Laotian troops early this week was provoked by the Laotian side while the boat was cruising in Thai territory. General Saiyut has referred to the statement made by the Supreme Command and the Royal Thai Navy which charged that Laotian shooting was a provocative act for which the provocateur must bear full responsibility. However, General Saiyut says, Thailand is willing to follow the joint communique signed between the two countries spelling the desire to solve disputes through a negotiation. The supreme commander says that local level officials from both countries would meet for talks aimed at preventing a recurrence of such an incident.

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT TO PRC

For reportage on the visit of Thai Supreme People's Court President Bunyut Suchiva to the PRC, including his talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and Huang Houqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 29 April China DAILY REPORT.

VNA INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER THACH

OW301707 Hanoi VNA in English 1640 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- The following is an interview by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY with Foreign Minister Nguyen CO Thach, who has just returned from a visit to several countries in Europe and Asia:

Question: Would you tell us about the result of your visit to the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, India and some countries in northern and Western Europe and about the prospects of the relations of cooperation between Vietnam and these countries?

Answer: I can say that my visit has yielded good results. I went to the Soviet Union and the G.D.R. in order to exchange with the leading officials of the foreign ministries of these two fraternal socialist countries views on bilateral relations and a number of important international questions with a view to enhancing our all-round cooperation and international collaboration in the spirit of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. and Vietnam-G.D.R. treaties of friendship and cooperation. The Soviet and G.D.R. comrades highly appraised the result of the fifth congress of our party and the principled foreign policy of our party and state. They highly appraised the results of our diplomatic activities and considered my visit to some countries in northern and Western Europe and India as an important contribution to the common struggle of the socialist countries for peace and the reduction of world tension.

My visit to India, which took place only a few months after the visit to Vietnam by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, shows that the relations between India and Vietnam hold an important position in the external relations of the two countries. After our relations with the other countries in the Council for Mutual Assistance (CMEA), our multiform cooperation with India has a special import for us and is developing satisfactorily on a firm and lasting basis. The Vietnam-India cooperation is an important factor for peace in Asia and Southeast Asia as well as for the development of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is also an example of the South-South cooperation.

I have visited France, Sweden, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, where I discussed with the leaders of these countries and the European Economic Community questions relating to the promotion of understanding and lasting cooperation between these countries and our country and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The north and West European countries, first of all France and Sweden, hold an important position in the relations between our country and the West. Many north and West European countries I have visited as well as the European Economic Community as a whole agreed to have regular exchanges of views with us on long-term cooperation in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields.

Question: How do you appraise the result of your visit with regard to the situation in Southeast Asia?

Answer: The Soviet Union and the G.D.R. fully share our assessment of the situation in Southeast Asia. They warmly support the diplomatic initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for solving questions of Southeast Asia. India is deeply concerned with the situation in Southeast Asia. India fully agrees with us on the fundamental cause of the tense situation prevailing in this region and supports the revival of the Kampuchean people. Like us, India holds that all Southeast Asia issues must be settled through dialogues among the countries concerned.

The northern and Western European countries are all concerned with peace and stability in this region. During our official talks as well as in our cordial conversations and meetings with the press, I have made clear the following three main points in the situation in Southeast Asia:

1. Experience in the past three years shows that the Indochinese countries are victims of China's hegemonistic policy. Like the A.S.E.A.N. countries, they want peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Only China doesn't. It has played up the A.S.E.A.N. countries against the Indochinese countries. It is the only country to foster Maoist forces for interfering in the internal affairs of Southeast Asian countries. That is why, the fundamental question now is to put an end to China's expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.
2. Experience in the past three years shows that the confrontation policy can neither weaken and subdue the three Indochinese countries nor solve the problems in Southeast Asia. Instead, it can only undermine peace and stability in this region. Harmony and cooperation between the A.S.E.A.N. and Indochinese countries without foreign interference is the only policy guaranteeing peace and stability in this region.
3. Experience in the past three years also shows that to support the Pol Pot clique only plays into the hand of China's hegemonist policy of using the pro-Beijing reactionaries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries and sabotage peace and stability in the region. It cannot reverse the process of revival of the Kampuchean people. To support the Kampuchean people's revival and oppose all attempts to restore the Pol Pot gang and other agents of Beijing is a decisive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. More and more people among the authorities and public opinion in the northern and Western European countries have to various extents better understood the situation in Southeast Asia and sympathized with the stand of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

Question: How do you view the attitude of the people in the countries you visited with our people?

Answer: In recent years the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces have whipped up a noisy propaganda campaign of slanders and distortions aimed at denigrating our country and lowering our prestige on the international arena. But I could see during my visit that public opinion anywhere has high regards for our people, not only the people and newspapers but many leaders in north and West European countries praised our people's glorious history and heroism and our country's spirit of independence and sovereignty. Our people's bravery, self-devotion and industriousness have won sympathy from broad opinion in the world. Many persons who participated in the wide protest movement in Western Europe against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and are holding important social positions still keep their deep sympathy with our people. They still consider themselves belonging to the "Vietnam generation". We were deeply moved when visiting the room of a Swede decorated entirely with souvenirs from Vietnam. The public in the countries I visited is also well aware that our foreign policy is one of peace, friendship and cooperation with all other peoples.

RESULTS OF THACH'S EUROPEAN, ASIAN TOUR HAILED

NHAN DAN 1 May Comment

OW010820 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- The success of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's most recent visits to a number of European and Asian countries is proof of Vietnam's correct foreign policy, says NHAN DAN in its commentary today. "His visits to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic", the paper says, "are new contributions to strengthening the solidarity and international cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries in the interests of each of them and of world peace and international security. His visit to India helps further increase and broaden the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and India for the sake of peace and stability in Asia."

"During his stay in France, Sweden, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Vietnamese messenger had frank discussions with representatives of the host countries on international matters of mutual concern, including the situation in Southeast Asia".

NHAN DAN continues: "Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's successful visits bear vivid expression to the correct foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a consistent and just policy, which was re-affirmed at the recent Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The Vietnamese state has ceaselessly tightened its solidarity, cooperation and friendship with the fraternal socialist community and its long-standing friends in the Non-aligned Movement and, on the other hand, stands for establishing and broadening normal friendly relations with all other countries irrespective of their political and social systems and on the basis of respect for one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

"Vietnam's correct diplomacy has won increasing sympathy and support from the world public in spite of the distortions and disruptive moves by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Over the last six years or so, 20 more countries have established diplomatic relations with Vietnam, bringing the total number of such countries on all continents to 110.

"Nguyen Co Thach's visits have helped other countries of different social systems understand the situation in Southeast Asia more clearly and feel more sympathetic to our position vis-a-vis the other Indochinese countries. On the other hand, they help more clearly expound Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist policy as the root-cause of the present tension in Southeast Asia, and point to the correct way to restore peace and stability in this region, namely, to support the Kampuchean people's revival, oppose all interferences in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and promote the dialogue and cooperation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries".

"All attempts by Beijing and other reactionary forces at distorting the significance and undermining the success of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visits are doomed to failure," the paper says in conclusion.

Vuong Thinh Comment

OW011435 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Commentary by Vuong Thinh]

[Text] World public opinion has followed with interest and has acclaimed SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent tour of the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Republic of India and a number of countries in and northern and Western Europe. The Vietnamese delegation was warmly and solemnly welcomed by the host countries, and the world press has favorably commented on this tour because it was aimed at contributing to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world and at implementing the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress on establishing and expanding normal relations at the state level and in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields with all other countries on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual interest.

During his tour Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held discussions in the Soviet Union and the GDR on intensifying Vietnam's overall cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He held discussions in India as part of the practice of holding permanent consultative meetings to strengthen the lasting and many-sided cooperation between the two countries in the interest of peace in Asia and Southeast Asia. He clarified Vietnam's correct stand and good will regarding the relations between Vietnam and the countries in northern and Western Europe and regarding international issues of mutual concern, including the issue of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

From the actual facts in the past 3 years many more people have come to realize that Vietnam and Kampuchea have been the victims of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. Beijing's support of the Pol Pot clique in opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people, far from benefiting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, has turned the PRC into an accomplice and abettor of the genocidal clique and furthered Beijing's policy of sabotaging peace and stability in this region. From the actual facts one can also realize more clearly that the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are united more closely and are continuing to advance steadily with the only desire to live in peace and friendship in order to rebuild their countries.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's talks with the leaders of the Republic of France, the Kingdoms of Sweden and Belgium, the EEC and the FRG were held in an atmosphere of frankness and mutual understanding. And this was one of the fine results of his tour. He discussed with the French leaders the orientation and measures to promote cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres. On this occasion the French Government announced its decision to give Vietnam some 6,000 tons of food as aid. In Stockholm, Vietnam and Sweden discussed the lasting economic cooperation between the two countries. The Swedish Government pledged to continue aid to the Vietnamese people for many years and announced its emergency aid to Vietnam in fighting natural calamities.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach returned to Hanoi on the afternoon of 29 April, bringing home the joy coming from the outcome of his tour. Commenting on this tour, AFP noted that it may pave the way for a dialogue between the Indochinese and Western countries. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW and many other newspapers and news agencies considered this tour a success. That is the obvious and outright truth. However, Beijing and its followers, including a number of persons among the Bangkok ruling circles, have deliberately smeared this tour. They have shown worry and resentment. XINHUA, used to making presumptive and wrong observations, has stated thoughtlessly that foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach's tour was a flop. One may ask the bootlocking writers of Zhongnanhia this question: If this was a flop, why are you so worried and annoyed?

It has been noted that since Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's return to Hanoi, Beijing's propaganda apparatus has daily distorted the objectives and results of his tour and spoken ill of Vietnam. Once, realizing that its practice was unfair, Beijing urged the Pol Pot clique to criticize the host countries for welcoming the Vietnamese guests. The clique has also haughtily warned these countries not to maintain relations with Vietnam and not to give it any aid. This is obviously brazen and shameless interference, and there is good reason to say that Beijing's practice runs counter to the course of things, because in certain aspects the relationship between two states are similar to those between two persons. This relationship is natural and necessary to all mankind, even to the Chinese rulers, who are pursuing a cruel policy of expansion and hostility toward Vietnam.

However, at present as in the past, we continue to advocate negotiations with China to solve the problems of mutual concern and to advance toward the normalization of relations between the two countries. For this reason, any interference in and opposition to the normalization of relations between Vietnam and other countries are futile or stupid. If any comparison should be made, one should clearly realize that Vietnam's attitude and acts are sincere and correct whereas China's attitude and acts are very negative and vile.

Beijing's practice reveals only more clearly its true nature as a plotter seeking ways to encircle, isolate and weaken Vietnam in its war of comprehensive sabotage in order to annex this country as the Chinese emperors did in the past. Beijing can in no way cover up its nature as a saboteur of peace and stability in Southeast Asia that stubbornly opposes all dialogues in this region and in the world.

Thus, it is obviously not Vietnam but Beijing that is isolated. Because of its dangerous policy of expansion and hegemony and because of its negative attitude and acts, it will be even more isolated and condemned and cursed by broad segments of world public opinion and even by the Chinese people.

LE DUAN GREETES KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

OW010743 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has sent his "warmest fraternal congratulations" to Kaysone Phomvihan on his re-election as general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. The message says:

"We wish you the best of health and success in your noble mission. We firmly believe that under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, headed by you, the working class and the people of all nationalities of Laos will certainly obtain brilliant success in implementing the resolutions of the third congress, thus positively contributing to the common struggle of the three Indochinese peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and throughout the world.

"May the special solidarity, great friendship and all-sided cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos be everlasting".

MAY DAY, LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Mass Meeting in Hanoi

OW300845 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- A big mass meeting was held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall here this morning in celebration of May Day and in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the complete liberation of southern Vietnam. The presidium of the meeting included Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and other Vietnamese party and state leaders. Also present were Victor Tirado, member of the Political Bureau of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, now on a visit to Vietnam, members of the diplomatic corps and many foreign visitors. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 30 April, in reporting on this meeting, noted that "Pham Hung, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Le Van Luong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Le Trong Tan, Nguyen Duc Thuan and many high-ranking leaders of the Vietnamese party, state and armed forces" were present.]

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho made the opening speech. Addressing the meeting, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, said: Today we celebrate the 96th May Day and the seventh anniversary of the Vietnamese people's victory over the U.S. aggressors, which liberated southern Vietnam and completed the struggle for national liberation and reunification and ushered in the period of socialist construction on a national scale. In celebrating these two glorious dates the Vietnamese working class and people are proud of the vigorous development of the world revolutionary movement and of the successes of the Vietnamese revolution in the five years since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Nguyen Duc Thuan continued: In the festival of the world working people united in struggle, we warmly welcome the great working class and people of the Soviet Union, who, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by esteemed Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, are successfully implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, scaling new heights in the construction of the material and technical bases of communism and enhancing their defence potentials in the interest of world peace. We fully support the peace program for the 80's mapped out by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress and warmly (?welcome) the peace proposals of the Soviet Union made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions and in Tashkent recently.

We sincerely thank the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their devoted, considerable and very effective assistance to the cause of socialist construction and national defence of the Vietnamese people.

"We warmly welcome the fraternal Lao people, our loyal comrade-in-arms, who, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, have struggled staunchly and recorded important achievements in national transformation and construction along socialist lines as well as in national defence. We welcome the brilliant success of the Third Congress of the L.P.R.P. and wish the fraternal Lao people success in implementing its important resolutions.

"We warmly welcome the fraternal Kampuchean people, our reliable comrade-in-arms, who, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, the sole genuine and legal representative of the courageous Kampuchean people, have taken steady steps forward in reviving their country and defending their revolutionary gains, thus confirming the irreversible trend of development of the Kampuchean revolution.

"We warmly welcome the peoples of the socialist countries for their brilliant successes in economic and social development, thus firmly consolidating the socialist system and increasing the invincible strength of the socialist community.

"We warmly welcome the heroic Cuban working class and people, who, upholding the banner of freedom and socialism in the Western Hemisphere, are daily struggling resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' aggressive scheme and threat. The Cuban people will win! Hands off Cuba!

"We warmly welcome the drastic measures taken by the Polish Military Council for National (?Salvation) to (?rapidly) restore stability in Poland. We condemn the policy of U.S. imperialism and other imperialist forces against socialist Poland and firmly protest against their gross interference in Poland's internal affairs.

"We warmly welcome the Afghan people, who, with the valuable and proletarian internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, are fighting against the destructive plots and acts of undeclared war conducted by the imperialists and international reaction, to victoriously defend the gains of the April revolution.

"We firmly support the valiant and just fight of the Nicaraguan and Grenadan peoples against intervention by North American imperialism and that of the peoples of Angola and other front-line countries in southern Africa against the aggression and threat of aggression by the South African apartheid regime.

"We fully support the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and El Salvador and other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national liberation and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism.

"We are determined to foil the schemes of sabotage, annexation and aggression of the Chinese authorities against our country, but we will forever treasure our friendly feelings towards the Chinese people. We stand for solving all disputes between the two countries through negotiations and are prepared to restore our normal relations with China on the principles of peaceful co-existence and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"We stand for establishing good neighborly relations with the ASEAN countries and are always prepared to join efforts with them in making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

"During our anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation in the past as well as in our socialist construction and national defence at present, (?we) always received valuable assistance and warm sympathy from our friends in the five continents, who regard our struggle as the conscience and dignity of progressive mankind and as a major struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Our people will forever remember with deep gratitude these generous acts and noble sentiments".

In conclusion, Nguyen Duc Thuan said: "Nineteen eighty-two is the first year in the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in order to continue taking our revolutionary cause forwards. The orientation and steps of our advance have been correctly set out. Our country's potentials are considerable. Many big difficulties remain, but our people are determined to translate the fifth party congress resolutions into reality, thereby creating a strong impetus in the economic and social life of our country".

NHAN DAN 1 May Editorial

BK011442 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 1 May editorial: "Exploit All Potentials To Create a Revolutionary Change"]

[Text] Today our people celebrate 1 May International Labor Day and the 30 April victory day amid the elation over the success of the Fifth VCP Congress. Together with the laboring people throughout the world, we welcome the vigorous growth and glorious victory of the three revolutionary currents of the era in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. We are also witness to the repeated defeats and serious crisis of imperialism and international reaction.

The U.S. imperialists are launching a global counterattack to recover their lost positions. They have frenziedly conducted an arms race, created a cold war atmosphere and sabotaged world detente and security. However, they have come up against the upsurge of the three revolutionary currents and the will of nations to protect peace. Comrade Brezhnev's peace initiative put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress has drawn wide support from hundreds of millions of people. It is an important contribution to maintaining the peaceful life of the people in the world. Mankind is now fully vigilant and, with a sense of confidence and responsibility, will not allow the imperialists and international reactionaries to interfere and carry out aggressive activities wherever they want.

The general situation in the world, as affirmed by our party congress, is a victorious and offensive advance, and no one can reverse the three revolutionary currents. The general situation of our revolution is also very good and the prestige of our country in the international arena is growing with every passing day. The congress resolutions have affirmed the tasks, orientations, targets, policies and measures to develop our revolution in the new stage. These resolutions are mobilizing all our party, troops and people to enthusiastically emulate in building socialism and defending our socialist nation.

Along with reviewing our victories and achievements, the party congress has also pointed out difficulties in several fields, especially in the economic domain and the people's daily life. We now clearly appreciate these difficulties. The party congress correctly analyzed the causes of these difficulties and is rationally and fairly resolving problems arising in the people's life. At the same time, it has noted our great potential for overcoming imbalances in our economy and gradually stabilizing production and livelihood.

Although we should realize our difficulties, we should also see our prospects and the real potentials within our grasp that can overcome our difficulties, especially in the fields of grain, consumer and export goods, communications and transport, distribution and circulation, and economic management.

Reorganizing the economy is the most important measure that will help us to manage and regulate our national economy satisfactorily, thereby bringing about concrete results. At production units and establishments, we must review and rearrange production system to increase output and decrease production cost in order to develop and improve investment.

We must concentrate on developing the production of grain and food products and some essential consumer goods to serve the people. Our agricultural production is blessed by nature, and we are fully capable of resolving the grain problem nationwide. Our present problem is that we have to accelerate grain production by all means; to correctly organize the collection, purchase, storage, processing and transport of grain; provide materials for agricultural production; and to strictly economize on grain.

In industrial production, we still have quite a lot of materials available and stockpiled in various warehouses which can be used together withdraw materials from agriculture, forestry, fishery and discards and rejects. We must accelerate the production of coal and electricity to serve the agricultural, light industrial and export sectors, while positively improving and increasing communications and transport.

We can also improve state control of goods to ensure the just and rational distribution and circulation of essential consumer goods to cadres, workers and civil servants. At the same time we must strengthen market management and price control and strive to eliminate speculators, smugglers and corrupt elements.

The national economic management calls for scrupulous implementation of the principle of democratic centralization. It is necessary of encourage democratic practises and develop the creativity of each sector, locality and grassroots unit. We must, however, concentrate on developing essential creativities in the interests of uniformity.

Our duty now is to surge forward and do our utmost to produce more assets for society and to improve our living conditions. We can live and spend only in the framework of our production. Only by developing the collective mastery of very sector, locality and primary installation and by launching a mass revolutionary movement can we exploit all our potentials.

Welcoming the 1 May International Labor Day and the 30 April victory day, our entire party, people and armed forces will emulate in implementing the fifth party congress resolutions; engage in productive labor and practice thrift; strive to create a revolutionary movement in our economic and daily lives in order to contribute to fulfilling the 1982 State Plan.

Ho Chi Minh City Meeting

OW010759 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 1st -- More than 10,000 workers and public employees in Ho Chi Minh City attended a meeting on April 29 in celebration of International Labour Day and victory day (April 30). Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, secretary of the city party committee, attended the meeting. Also present were foreign delegations and representatives of the consulates general in the city.

In his speech Mai Van Bay, secretary of the city's federation of trade unions, brought out the significance of these historical days. He stressed that in the past seven years, the creative and industrious labour of the city's workers and labouring people had brought about an ever increasing gross output value of the city's industry, small industries and handicrafts. The 1981 output value was 2.63 billion dong, more than double that of (?1976). Ho Chi Minh City's role as an industrial center has been confirmed by the availability of its commodities have satisfied the demands of world market.
[sentence as received]

The meeting participants expressed their (?resolve) to successfully implement the resolution of the fifth party congress and to raise the 1982 gross output value to 3.7 billion dong.

On this occasion, a labour festival was opened at the city's labour club. More than 40 pavilions with hundreds of kinds of products on display have reflected the creativeness of the city's workers and labouring people. An exhibition on exemplary units in 1982 was also inaugurated. Hundreds of photos and articles on show have introduced the achievements of exemplary units and individuals.

A get-together of distinguished war veterans was organized by the city's service of war invalids and social affairs to recall the heroic tradition of the Vietnam People's Army. On these holidays art ensembles have performed on outdoor stages in the city.

ARGENTINE POSITION SUPPORTED; UK ACTION ASSAILED

Peace Committee Message

OW301756 Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, April 30 -- The Vietnam Peace Committee today sent the following message of greetings to its Argentina counterpart:

"The peace movement and the entire people of Vietnam, deeply concerned with the developments around the Malvinas issue, fully support the Republic of Argentina in the recovery of the Malvinas Archipelago, which belongs to its territory and comes under its jurisdiction. The Vietnamese people also vehemently protest against the British authorities for having not only refused to recognize Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas but also sent troops to invade the South Georgia Island aimed at making it a jumping-off place to attack the Malvinas, thus deliberately creating tension in the region and prolonging the obsolete colonialism already condemned by history.

"The Vietnamese people are confident that the issue will be settled through peaceful negotiations and the Argentine people's cause will surely end in victory".

NHAN DAN 3 May Comment

OW030807 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, May 3 -- NHAN DAN today comes out strongly against the recent British air attack on Puerto Argentino Airport in an attempt to retake the Malvinas Archipelago by force. This attack, the paper points out, has seriously violated the sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina. The paper says: "This event reflects the stubborn policy of British colonialism and the greed of an old imperialist power, representing a military adventure against world peace and security. It also reveals before the world the perfidious, hypocritical nature of the U.S. imperialists".

NHAN DAN recalls that following Britain's imposition of all(?out) blockade of the Malvinas, the Reagan administration has ended its professed neutrality by announcing its support for Britain and its sanctions against Argentina. The paper notes that the British colonialists' armed attack on the Malvinas has been duly punished by the Argentine armed forces and vigorously condemned by Latin American people and progressive public opinion around the world.

"The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Argentine people in defending their national sovereignty over the Malvinas and demand that the British Government put an immediate end to all military schemes and acts against the Republic of Argentina," NHAN DAN concludes.

AUSTRALIAREPORTAGE ON BUSH'S MEETINGS, ACTIVITIES

Meeting With Fraser

BK301039 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. vice president, Mr Bush, says America's days of lecturing its friends and apologizing to its enemies are over. In a speech to the National Press Club in Canberra, Mr Bush said Washington had no desire to dominate any part of the world. He said America wanted to keep its lines of communication with the Free World wide open and wanted to be a good friend. Mr Bush says Australia and America have a strong, viable relationship which allows problems to be talked about frankly.

The U.S. vice president earlier held talks with the prime minister, Mr Fraser. Radio Australia's Canberra office said the two men discussed the Falkland Islands crisis, problems within the Western alliance and bilateral issues.

After the meeting, Mr Bush told reporters that Mr Fraser had accepted an invitation to visit Washington next month. Mr Fraser is expected to hold talks with President Reagan on 17 May.

Mr Bush also held discussions with the leader of the opposition, Mr Hayden. Radio Australia's Canberra office understands Mr Hayden asked the vice president for the full cooperation of the Central Intelligence Agency in the Royal Commission on Drugs which is looking into the affairs of the Nugan-Hand Merchant Bank. A source in Mr Hayden's office said Mr Bush did not respond directly to the request, but said Washington was concerned at allegations of CIA involvement in the Nugan-Hand affair.

Further on Meetings, Dinner

BK010923 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 May 82

[Text] American Vice President Bush says he thinks the ANZUS treaty is of value in helping to preserve peace. The ANZUS treaty is the defense alliance binding the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Speaking at a ball in Sydney commemorating the battle of the Coral Sea in the Second World War, Bush said there were countries whose reckless international behavior presented an everyday threat to peace. He said these countries should know that the United States and its allies were resolved to preserve the peace.

On the third day of his visit to Australia Mr Bush has visited Melbourne. He had talks with the new Labor premier of Victoria Mr Cain and tonight attends a dinner hosted by Prime Minister Fraser.

Fraser's Remarks at Dinner

BK020912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Australia's Prime Minister Fraser said it was inevitable that fighting would take place over the Falkland Islands as long as Argentina maintained a stance of aggression. Fraser also said the United States declaration of material support for Britain in the crisis had been enormously important to the British. He said he personally had welcomed the American declaration as very good news.

Fraser was speaking after a dinner in honor of American Vice President Bush at which the Australian leader again warned of the continuing military buildup by the Soviet Union. He said the Soviet Union continued to devote about 13 percent of its national product to military purposes, compared with six percent by the United States and three percent by Australia. Bush, who is now in Sydney, has no public engagements on the 3d day of his visit and will leave for New Zealand tomorrow before going on to China.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

May 4, 82

H-H

